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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1867. NUMBER 120.

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Late and Exciting News from Italy.

Garibaldi Before Rome at the Head of a Large Force.

The French Fleet at Toulon Ordered to Civita Vecchia.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool in a Hopeless Condition.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Joins the North German Confederation.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Roman Invasion.

GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD AT THE HEAD OF A LARGE FORCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25—Evening.

Despatches state that Garibaldi has gathered a large force around him and is ready to pass the Papal frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of siege.

THE INVADERS WITHIN SIGHT OF ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Noon.

News from Italy is startling. Despatches have been received to-day stating that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which are taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte Rotondo, a few miles from, and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contesting the ground as they retreated. Bagnorea was again captured, and is now held by the Garibaldians.

THE FRENCH FLEET ORDERED TO CIVITA VECCHIA.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The *Moniteur*, in an official article, says the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

ENGLISH OPINION OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Evening.

The semi-official press are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are worse than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope. [illegible]

MINISTERIAL TROUBLES.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25.

General Cialdini, to whom was trusted the formation of a new ministry, has [illegible] against the present [illegible]. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Rattazzi in the Prime Ministership as [illegible] to the best interests of the nation.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

ALLIANCE WITH THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 25.

The diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North Zollverein, and adopted a proposed alliance with Prussia.

Great Britain.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Evening.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove is completed, with a verdict of not guilty. Mugridge, who confessed that he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no [illegible] the Court that the man was [illegible] in Dublin before. [illegible]

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

At the Newmarket races, Houghton meeting, the 50 pounds sweepstakes was won by Typhoon; the 50 pounds sweepstakes by Plough Boy, and the Newmarket stakes by [illegible].

ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

It is said that the Royal Bank cannot resume business, and its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

THE LONDON TIMES AND AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The *Times* editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the government and people of the United States in resolving to pay their national debt and interest in gold.

THE TURF.

Closing Day of the Bloomington Horse Fair—Exciting Races—Balloon Ascension.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.

There were two races at the Central Driving Course to-day. The first was a pacing race, in which Butcher Boy beat Prairie Jake in two straight heats in 2:37 and 2:37½.

The second was a fine trotting race, in which Kirkwood, Idol, Haphazard, Lady Alice and [illegible] took part. [illegible]

SUMMARY.

[illegible]

Races over the Blood Horse Association Course at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 26.—The fall meeting over the Blood Horse Association course closed to-day with three races. [illegible]

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Jerome Park fall races were concluded to-day. [illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

Arrival of Indian Runners at Fort Laramie—Prospect of a Large Attendance at the Peace Council in November—A Party of Exploration Bound for the Headwaters of the Yellowstone—Another Section of the Union Pacific Railroad Finished.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.

A gentleman just from Fort Laramie reports that Indian runners are coming in daily. The Commissioners expect the most Northern tribes will be represented in November at the council. No depredations have occurred lately between Laramie and Fort Phil. Kearney, although the [illegible] on the abandonment of the Powder River route as the only condition to permanent peace.

The Montana *Post* reports that a party of scientific gentlemen are about to explore the head waters of the Yellowstone, where the hot springs and volcanic fires are reported to have been discovered lately.

The Government Commissioners [illegible] to examine an additional twenty miles of the Union Pacific Road.

DISASTERS.

Killed by Falling Earth.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 26.—A laboring man named James McGraw, while engaged in digging a sewer in this city, yesterday afternoon, was accidentally killed by the caving in of the banks. Two others narrowly escaped a similar fate. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged twenty-one years.

Injuries from the Explosion of a Shell.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A terrible accident occurred at the Union Rolling Mill, corner of Cass avenue and Twelfth street, at 11 o'clock this morning. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Political Complexion of the Next Iowa Legislature—The Republican Majority in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.—The next Senate of Iowa will be constituted by thirty-nine Republicans, eight Democrats and two Independents. The House will have seventy-seven Republicans, [illegible] Democrats, five People's members and [illegible] Independent.

[illegible] counties in the State give a Republican majority of 27,866.

NEW YORK.

Plan for the East River Bridge Agreed Upon—Affairs of the Washington Marine Insurance Company Placed in the Hands of a Receiver—Excursionists for Mexico—Weekly Mortality, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The special committee of the East River Bridge Company for the purpose of selecting an engineer and obtaining a plan of the bridge, yesterday reported in favor of Mr. Roebling's plan. That gentleman was appointed engineer, and decided that the work should proceed at once.

Judge Barnard to-day issued an order appointing Cornelius Harrison Receiver of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, the total liabilities of the concern, including the capital, amount to $858,048.16. Assets, $97,870.35.

The *Herald* says: "A large party of celebrities started for Mexico on the steamer Wilmington yesterday. General Banks and Governor Morton of Indiana were expected, but failed to put in an appearance. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, will be taken on board, either at Charleston or Havana. Among the passengers [illegible]

[illegible] General H. Sturm, Chief of Ordnance of Indiana during the late war, and since agent of the Mexican Government, in which latter capacity he has supplied the Liberals with over $4,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition. All of the munitions of war sent from the United States to Mexico during the struggle were supplied by General Sturm. He armed and equipped nearly the whole army of General Diaz, in the last days of the struggle. Colonel Mella, of the Mexican army; Mr. J. N. Tifft, of the firm of Curtis & Co.; General Babcock, of General Grant's staff; Mr. DeGalado, an ex-member of the Mexican Legation; Mr. Stocking, and other military, financial and commercial characters, were on board. The objects of the party are various. General Sturm goes to settle with the Mexican Government, and to learn their probable future wants. The others start principally for the establishment of direct business relations between New York and Mexico."

The distribution in the "Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise" has been postponed to an indefinite period, owing to the inability to secure a decision in some lawsuit.

Deaths for the week, 364—a marked decrease.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Company has bought the Elysian Fields from E. A. Stevens, for two millions.

THE SOUTH.

Latest Returns from the Virginia Election.

A Radical Majority of Thirty in the Convention.

Prominent Conservatives Ordered to Quit Richmond.

General Pope's Order for a Convention in Alabama.

Latest Returns from the Virginia Election—Majority of 25,000 in Favor of the Convention—Sixty Radical and Thirty Conservative Delegates Elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.

Returns from sixty-four counties, cities, and towns are received, which give 25,522 majority for convention. Sixty Radicals are elected, among whom are eighteen negroes, and thirty Conservative candidates are elected.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—John H. Gilmer has filed a formal protest, as a resident and voter of Richmond, against the counting of any vote received at any of the precincts after sunset Wednesday evening.

Official returns indicate the election of 30 Conservatives and 60 Radicals. Eighteen of the latter are colored men. Sixty-five counties give 23,377 for, and 31,756 against the convention. A number of counties are yet to be heard from.

The polls closed in Richmond at one o'clock Thursday morning, with a majority of 800 for Hunnicutt's ticket.

Mr. Gilmer's protest holds that the clause of the supplemental bill, which provides that thirty days' public notice shall be given of the time of holding the election, limits the General to the time designated in his order. [illegible]

[illegible]

General Canby Removes a Rebellious South Carolina Judge—General Pope's Order for a Convention in Alabama.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

General Canby has removed Judge A. P. Aldrich of the South Carolina Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions. It appears that three weeks ago, when opening court at Edgefield, Judge Aldrich announced his purpose not to obey General Canby's jury order, which provided that the jurors should be drawn from the lists of registered voters only. He made a long speech to the members of the bar and spectators assembled, to which he declared Congress to be a usurping body, and said that its attacks upon the co-ordinate branches of the government and upon the United States and State constitutions were fast reducing the country to a condition of party vassalage. [illegible]

CRIME.

Arrest of a Gang of Burglars in Warren County, Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.

An extensive gang of burglars has been broken up during the past week in Warren County. Nine members of the Lee family have been arrested, and stolen goods found in their possession. Great excitement exists in the community where the burglars live. [illegible]

The Gleason Murder Case at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.

The evidence in the Gleason murder case closed to-day, and arguments opened at two o'clock, the prosecution being opened by Hon. Thomas F. Withrow. Rankin and Parker will occupy Monday with arguments for the defence. [illegible]

Arrest on a Charge of Bribery and Corruption.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Walcott J. Humphrey, Senator from the Thirtieth District, was arrested at Warsaw, Wyoming County, and brought before Justice Cole to-day, upon a warrant charging him with bribery and corruption in office. [illegible]

Arrest of Pretended English Noblemen in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Two individuals, claiming to be English noblemen, are locked up in the station house for certain alleged improprieties, and beating a policeman.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $2,702,201; for the fiscal year to date, [illegible]

Revenue Frauds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—There were several seizures of distilleries to-day. [illegible]

Philadelphia Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Charles P. Bayard, stock broker, suspended for a large sum. [illegible]

Proposed Railroad Consolidation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—It is reported that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Central and Camden & Amboy roads.

Vote for Diaz at the Election in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Herald's* special says Diaz received only 73 of the 183 electoral votes cast in Mexico.

Interest on Five-Twenties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—It is stated government will anticipate the November interest on Monday or Tuesday.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—Mrs. Marcel Talcott has just presented every child connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and all other persons there not under pay, with a new pair of shoes. This is the second year that Mrs. Talcott has thus generously bestowed this gift upon the children of that institution—an act worthy of all praise.

OYSTER SUPPER.—On Tuesday evening next an oyster supper and sociable for the benefit of soldiers' widows and orphans will be given at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan. The price of tickets, including supper, is one dollar, and the proceeds all go towards this noble charity, which should be liberally remembered.

SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS.—A meeting of the members of the late Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry will be held in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a regimental association.

SOLDIERS' FAIR.—There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements for the Soldiers' Fair at Wright's private restaurant, Opera House Building, at 12 o'clock Monday noon. Chairmen of committees desiring spaces for booths and tables at the fair are desired to make application at that time.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular meeting of the Union Total Abstinence Society will be held in Houston Hall, No. 189 West Randolph street, this (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speaking and singing.

WASHINGTON.

Paymaster General's Report for the Current Year.

Disbursements to the Commanders of the Military Districts.

Statistics Relative to the Cotton Crop of 1867.

Outlines of the Late Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Thomas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Paymaster General for the current year has been sent to the Secretary of War. The tri-monthly payments to the troops in the service amounted to twenty millions; final payment to volunteers mustered out and discharged, three millions three hundred thousand; payments of treasury certificates for bounties and arrears of deceased officers and soldiers, ten millions six hundred thousand; payments of bounties and other arrears to living claimants, eight millions seven hundred thousand. There are sixty regular Paymasters and twenty-one volunteers retained in service, and the retention of these latter for some time to pay various back claims of volunteers is absolutely necessary. [illegible]

THE RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

The disbursements of the various district commanders from the appropriation of a million and a half made by Congress to carry out the military reconstruction law, have been as follows: First District, Virginia, General Schofield, up to October 12, $113,829; Second District, North and South Carolina, General Canby, to same date, $53,825; Third District, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, General Pope, to same date, $118,699; Fourth District, Texas and Louisiana, General Mower, to September 12, $163,300; Fifth District, Arkansas and Mississippi, General Ord, to October 8, $225,427, leaving unexpended a balance of $650,000.

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON.

The question of giving up the charter of Washington came up again in the Board of Trade meeting last night. [illegible]

GENERAL RAWLINS.

Chief of General Grant's staff, returned from his long inspection tour to-day. He is greatly improved in health, and will at once take up his duties, on which he has been engaged since last June.

ARRIVALS.

Senator Trumbull, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived last night. He comes to make arrangements for winter, and will not again go West prior to the meeting of Congress, though he expects to visit New York for a few days. Senator Thayer arrived to-day.

To the Associated Press.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The public debt statement for October will not be ready for some days. [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS.

Several leading Republican Senators are arrived here; among them is Trumbull, of Illinois. They are very reticent on impeachment. [illegible]

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

One of Jeff. Davis' counsel has arrived here. He seems to doubt that they will be ready by the 18th of November, in accordance with the letter of Chief Justice Chase. Jeff. Davis is very anxious that Chase shall preside.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The *Herald* says: "General Pope has ordered the military to assist the civil authorities in collecting the State taxes in Alabama and Florida."

THE FRAUDS ON COLORED SOLDIERS.

[illegible]

THE COTTON CROP OF THIS YEAR.

The following is a return of the cotton crop for 1867, taken by the Bureau of Statistics. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT AND THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—General Thomas' report to General Grant on the subject of the municipal election at Nashville a month ago, will be published on Monday. It comprises the correspondence by telegraph between these officers. [illegible]

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending the 28th of November be observed as a day of national thanksgiving.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $371,210; shipped, $377,644. National Bank currency issued, $34,850; currency redeemed and destroyed, $337,850. Receipts from customs for the week ending 19th, $2,095,769.

A Curious Story.

The Paris *Siecle* publishes a curious story concerning one Cesar Moreno, who is said to be an Italian, a native of Piedmont, and speaking forty-two languages. He was recently sent for by Victor Emanuel. "As you are acquainted with every known patois, you can talk to my Ethiopians," said the King, the said Ethiopians having been sent over by the Viceroy of Egypt with a present of Arabian horses. The blacks were sent for. Moreno, to their amazement, addressed them in their native idiom. "What did they say to you?" inquired the King after the negroes' departure. "That your Majesty was wrong to have had them baptized, because they remain Mussulmans in heart and soul. Blessed water lost, sire!" The King laughed.

In his youth Moreno went to India, and became Aid-de-Camp to Nana Sahib. At Cawnpore he had a duel with an English officer, who laid his head open with a sabre, on which Moreno levelled his revolver, and while quoting from "Richard III," "Despair and die," shot his adversary dead. After the defeat of Nana Sahib Moreno went to Singapore, where some Malays tell him of an island where rivers of gold and mines of diamonds are in abundance. Moreno accordingly freights a schooner, and, assisted by his Malay friends, arrives at this Eldorado, which is inhabited by a diminutive race of blacks, who look upon him much as the Aztecs did on Cortez, and he is forthwith led before their chief, whose palace is formed of the interwoven branches of a palm tree. Moreno makes himself so agreeable that no less than three of the chief's daughters are bestowed on him as wives. Meanwhile he explores the island, draws a map thereof, and having obtained his father-in-law's leave to pay a short visit to his white friends, he arrives at Florence, where he obtains an audience of Victor Emanuel, and urges him to fit out an expedition to take possession of this auriferous island. The King, however, what with Garibaldi and Bismark, has enough on hand just now. Moreno, considerably disgusted, starts for Paris, where he now is, awaiting the arrival of the Emperor and an audience which he has solicited.

If he finds his proposal to extend the French possessions in the East rejected by the cabinet of the Tuileries, Moreno starts for New York, where he flatters himself he will form a company, in whose name he will take possession of the island, dethrone his father-in-law, and establish factories, whence the neglected wealth of this Eldorado will flow in shiploads of gold and precious stones to the shores of Europe.

THE DRAMA.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" has been received at the Princess Theatre in London. In consequence of the Fenian excitement, Mr. Boucicault has thought it advisable to change the Fenian song "Wearing of the Green" for the "Shan Van Vocht."

On and after the 1st of November seven theatres will be open in Boston nightly.

The witty "Personal" of the *World* describes Miss Leo Hudson's performance as "a small cattle show—one horse and two calves."

John Oxenford, in writing to the London *Times* respecting our stage and its great lights, compliments Mr. Edwin Forrest in these words: "I doubt whether you have in England (with the exception of Mr. Charles Kean) a tragedian worthy to hold a candle to him. He is not over refined, and he rather makes points than grasps characters; but his power is great, he is a conscientious artist; and in the New World he stands as almost the last representative of that old English school which was regarded as perfect before the age of ultra-realism began." All English critics, it would seem, do not agree with Mr. Stuart; although, for our part, we never were the most enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Forrest's style of acting.

Leo Hudson is growing so fleshy that she has been compelled to buy a stronger horse for her (in a double sense) bare-backed exhibitions.

The latest ballet at Paris is "Adam and Eve in Eden," which enables the artistes to dress as little as possible. The principal scenes are before the Fall, and the dancers consequently appear in summer costume.

In the Black Crook in New York, a new military ballet, introducing representatives of every corps in the French army, is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on Monday, the 21st. Over 100 children will be engaged in this ballet.

Fanny Janauschek is a native of Moravia, who has held during the last six or eight years the undisputed sceptre among German dramatic artists, and is considered, in some roles, to be superior to her most illustrious predecessors. She is about thirty years of age.

Booth's new theatre in New York will not be completed until the close of next summer. It is to be very perfect in all its arrangements, and as far as possible fire-proof. For elegance it will rank with the grand opera houses of Paris, London and Berlin, while for comfort and safety it will surpass them all.

Maretzek, Wallack and Niblo's all do advertise in the New York *Herald* now. The "Devils Auction" and the "Black Crook"—"both" leg pieces—occupy a large space in its advertising columns. The *Herald*, on high moral grounds, was awfully down on this sort of thing when these establishments did not advertise in that paper.

MUSIC.

Foreign journals of the week report that Herr Wagner's comic opera, "Hans Sachs," which was to have been given at Munich on the anniversary of the wedding-day of the composer's "kingly friend," will be withheld, the work being only six hours long. Meanwhile, they also state that its writer had got into a dispute with the theatrical management there in respect to the revival of his "Tannhauser," the ballet authorities having decided that the opera does not admit of the introduction of dance-music, which he had desired to have done. One of the quarrels of himself and his party in regard to the production of "Tannhauser" at Paris, turned on this very matter, the French directors having been abused as frivolous and barbarous for demanding that the usages of their Grand Opera, which claim ballet as part of every important work represented there, should be followed in this case as in every other.

The Orpheus Musical Society in Boston are considering the expediency of holding a grand musical festival next summer. If proper encouragement is given all the German singing societies in New England and in the principal cities in the country will be invited to take part.

Several hitherto unknown instrumental compositions by Schubert have recently been discovered, and a deputation of musicians is engaged in searching for a large number of other manuscripts known to be in existence.

Madame Eliza Lumley, niece of the famous *impresario*, sung at one of Mr. Harrison's concerts in New York last week, and made a decided success. The *Tribune* says she possesses "a large, powerful voice, of exceedingly fine quality and considerable extravagance, and is one of the best schooled contralti we have heard in America. Her intonation is decided and pure, and she sings scales and 'fioritures' with astonishing facility."

Mademoiselle Nilsson, the celebrated young cantatrice, who receives now a salary of one hundred thousand francs, and is the great rival of Adelina Patti, was, five years ago, a little Swedish peasant girl, wearing a coarse, homespun dress and wooden shoes. Her parents employed her to carry milk from their small dairy farm to the houses of the neighbors. One day, in the winter time, her merry warblings, her beautiful voice, and her intelligent face attracted the attention of a distinguished musician from Stockholm, who prevailed on her parents to send her to the conservatory at Stockholm, where her teachers discovered at once her surpassing talents, and stated that another Jenny Lind had been found.

Madame Parepa Rosa was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1839. Her father was a decayed Wallachian count, named Eurpiyon Parepa. He used to teach music for a living in London, and while there married a Miss Seguin, a relative of Edward Seguin, the English operatic vocalist.

Siftings.

Mr. Charles Dickens has decided to leave England for the United States on the 9th of November, in the steamship Cuba, occupying one of the officer's cabins. He will remain in America until May. His agent, Mr. Dolby, had arranged to sail from England three weeks earlier. Mr. Dickens has just completed his Christmas story for 1867, and is in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Wilkie Collins will take charge of *All the Year Round* during Mr. Dickens' absence.

A St. Louis despatch says: "It has just been discovered that a woman who died in a house of ill fame in this city, a few days ago, was heir to a $100,000 legacy, bequeathed to her by her wealthy father in Canada, who died a short time ago. She has been the wife of a gentleman of Toledo, Ohio."

Rev. William Hunter, a Presbyterian preacher of the Copperhead persuasion, stationed near Pittsburgh, denounced Elder George Burns as being guilty of incest for having married his deceased wife's sister. The reverend gentleman made this remark several months ago, during a heated political wrangle with the Elder. The latter brought suit for libel, and last week recovered $150 damages.

In the Mormon theatre the tragedy of Othello is produced with fifteen Desdemonas. The smothering scene is said to be a shade tedious.

Swinton reiterates his statement that the rebels had but 45,000 men at Stone River. Rosecrans said they had over 70,000. What says Braxton?

Greeley's salary is $7,500.

Miss Booth edits Harper's *Bazar*.

Miss Braddon's novels have brought her $150,000.

Junius Brutus Booth, a younger brother of Edwin, has married Agnes Perry.

Beecher calls Swinton "our American Napier," and George Alfred Townsend "the military" Dore of America.

An eccentric man in Bath, Maine, was asked to aid a foreign mission. He gave a quarter of a dollar, but stopped the agent as he was departing, and said: "Here's a dollar to pay the expense of getting the quarter to the heathen."

Jerome lost twenty thousand dollars on the race of Kentucky against time. John Hunter won five thousand dollars, and one hundred and fifty thousand changed hands on Wall street.

A woman's rights woman, in Pennsylvania, who has paid taxes on a dog for the last ten years, says she won't stand it any longer; she'll vote or kill the dog.

The Indianapolis *Herald* relates: "The son of one of our old citizens—a lad of fourteen—recently contracted a catarrh which soon became so offensive that no one could stay in the room with him. Dr. A., a physician who practices on the root and 'yarb' system, was employed, and was confident of his ability to cure the disease. The smell kept growing worse, however, notwithstanding the doctor's medicine, until the father one day made an examination and found half a dozen crawfish in the pockets of the boy's jacket. He had been fishing, and forgot to throw out his bait."

A remarkable storm of hail occurred at Florence, Italy, September 25. One stone was three inches square; another weighed eleven ounces; many consisted of a mass of concentric layers of ice, resembling those of an onion, [illegible] on one another. Others had a flat, rough base, from which rose long, attenuated crystals of ice, two or three inches in length.

COOK COUNTY ELECTION.

The Democratic Convention—A Lugubrious Parley.

Nominations for County and Town Officers.

No Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court.

The Resolution—Careful Handling of the Subject of Repudiation.

There was a lugubrious gathering of the Democracy in the Court House on Saturday. The party which for so many years rode roughshod over the destinies of this mighty Republic, and for a shorter period dictated the policy of this great city, was represented in its strength by a mere handful of the faithful. Only a few have stuck to the sinking and sunken cause; the others have quitted the sinking hulk long since, and gone to see what of the loaves and fishes they could secure elsewhere.

A meeting was called for two o'clock to assemble in the Recorder's Court room, to nominate candidates for the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of Superior Court, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, and Police Commissioner for the West Division. The farce of primary elections had been gone through with on the day previous, and the self-nominated faithful ones came tardily to time on Saturday. There were a few from the city, and less from the country outside, while of interested outsiders there were still less—in fact, none.

Why this should be thusly, in the language of the immortal Seventeenth Ward—the renowned Artemus—is easily explainable. They felt that there was no show. The delegates represented none but themselves assembled to nominate candidates who took the nominations solely as a matter of duty to the party, feeling very much as if they were skittles in a bowling alley—set up only to be knocked down again. They, however, took the accidences of the situation with becoming coolness.

The little handful was a long time in getting ready for the transaction of business. The fact was that the Dilleristic slate scarcely suited all of those present, and there was a quiet rebellion inaugurated. It was a long time before the opposing forces could be harmonized sufficiently to make them consent to meet in convention, and then they did not agree on the action to be taken. That difference of opinion was with regard to the propriety of making a nomination for the Judgeship. A great many were in favor of leaving the vacancy to be tacitly filled by Judge J. M. Wilson, while others were equally strenuous in favor of nominating A. W. Arrington as their standard bearer. It was a question of alleged principle versus expediency, in which the disciples of expediency were overwhelmingly in the majority on both sides.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, John C. Garland, Chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, called the small meeting to order, and nominated Marcus D. Gilman as Chairman. The nomination was approved.

Mr. Gilman ascended the dais and modestly thanked the convention for the honor done him in appointing him to preside over a meeting of honest men. It was emphatically a gathering of honest men as those assembled had no ends to serve, and no parts or personal plums to carry out. He again thanked them for the honor, and called on the convention to proceed to business.

Hugh B. Chase and John C. Winkleman were appointed Secretaries.

Isaac R. Diller moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, but withdrew the motion on the representation of Sam. Ashton that the motion was unnecessary. Mr. Jackson said that the list published in the Chicago *Times* could not be otherwise than correct, and thought that it should be read, when the delegates could answer to their names.

[illegible]

The following are those who immortalized themselves by coming in from the county, representing the twenty-eight towns outside of the city:

New Trier—John C. Garland.

Evanston—Samuel Douglas, N. E. Iglehart.

[illegible]

Lake View—W. C. Goudy.

Lemont—D. C. Kelly, J. Brown.

[illegible]

The temporary officers were then declared the permanent officers of the convention.

Mr. Diller would like, before proceeding further, to read a list of names. [illegible]

This was sufficient to carry the Presidential election without the Southern States who had been declared by the Radicals to be out of the Union. He proposed three cheers for the States which had gone Democratic. The cheers were given with a will.

NO NOMINATION FOR JUDGE.

W. C. Goudy said that before proceeding to the business before them he would offer the following:

Resolved, That we make no nomination for Judge of the Superior Court.

Frank Saverman offered the following in amendment:

Inasmuch as the Democratic party have never considered the office of Judge as merely a political one; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention make no nomination for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago.

A delegate moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Dr. Hahn, Senior, moved in amendment that if this convention see fit not to make a nomination of all the officers to be voted for a week from next Tuesday, that they make no nomination at all. Democrats had never made the Judgeship a political nomination.

John Comiskey offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this convention, the practice of making party nominations for high judicial situations has a tendency to drag the judicial ermine into the mire of politics, and to constitute judges as party tools, and to break down that great safeguard of personal liberty—an independent and impartial judiciary; therefore

Resolved, That we refrain from making any nomination for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, at this time, and leave it to the good sense of the people to designate by their votes whom they will have fill that honorable position.

Sam. Ashton wished to say that outside of the party Judge Wilson was his choice, but he had heard that Judge Arrington would run if nominated, and would like to see this thing determined by the majority in the convention. He wanted to see the convention take such a course as would secure to the party a victory at the polls.

H. G. Miller talked long and largely on the question. He believed in going in for the gentleman who could not be taken exception to. He did not believe that a party man should be put on as Judge, but he wanted to stand on principle. The Superior Court had been used as a most powerful engine of oppression in the past by the Republican men, even those who pledged themselves at Springfield th[illegible] should not be so used.

John Comiskey waxed wrathy on the subject. He wanted to see Wilson nominated. The people want Wilson and will vote for him, while they do not want Porter, nor are the Democrats strong enough to carry an independent nominee. The friends of Porter were at that moment engineering in the lobby to prevent the nomination of Judge Wilson, knowing that that was their only hope. Wilson had proven himself a friend of the workingmen in his decision on the North Side Railroad question.

The vote was loudly called for, and was taken on the substitute of Comiskey, with the following result: Ayes, 32; noes, 27. The substitute was declared carried.

Dr. Hahn, Senior, moved that the convention make no nomination for county officers, but restrict itself to the nomination of town officers.

Sam. Ashton said the motion was out of order, as the convention had been called to nominate officers.

Great confusion ensued, and Comiskey implored the convention not to break up in a row. The ayes and noes were called for, and after a great deal of bickering the motion of Dr. Hahn was laid on the table.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.

John T. Bixby was nominated by acclamation, J. C. Winkleman having unanimously refused to run.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

There was a lengthened parley on the subject before any motion was made, the delegates resolving themselves into little knots of discussionists. At last

Comiskey nominated John A. Huck as County Treasurer, but that gentleman declined.

A. Schall was named as a candidate.

George A. Mesch called out the name of "Judge" Henry Fuller, and the motion was received with much favor till a member mentioned that Judge Fuller would take the nomination only on condition that it did not cost him a cent. The announcement of this characteristic weakness of the Judge fell like a wet blanket on the convention.

Mr. Mutchelechner was nominated, but declined and rose to make a speech. He asked if it would not be better to put a wounded soldier on the ticket. He asked, pathetically, "Can't you raise one among you?" There was a great sensation. No one answered the question, which [illegible] them all as being [illegible] in the extreme. The idea of the party owning a wounded soldier!

Charles L. Wood then said that he had talked with Fuller only about two hours before, and that gentleman told him that if they could not put in a good German, he would be willing to spend ten thousand dollars if they would give him (Fuller) the nomination.

The Fuller stock was on this statement below made. Cheers were given for Fuller and his ten thousand.

John C. Garland was named, but indignantly resented the soft impeachment.

Another series of caucus talks were indulged in, after which some delegates found out that Peter Sauer, a private soldier, would take the nomination if given to him. His name was proposed.

The vote was then taken through four wards, when it became evident that the soldier had no chance against his Fuller competitor, and Fuller was then nominated by acclamation. The name of Sauer was withdrawn.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Patrick Rafferty was nominated by acclamation as candidate for the office of Police Commissioner of the West Division.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Michael McDermott was nominated by acclamation for the office of County Surveyor.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

C. L. Woodman, John G. Rogers, — Donlin, W. C. Goudy and John Devlin were appointed a committee to nominate a Cook County Central Committee to serve for the ensuing year. They nominated the following, who were appointed as such committee:

Henry G. Miller,	Martin Fanieis,
F. C. Sherman,	C. C. Messerve,
John J. Fox,	George Maurer,
Ephraim Gilmore,	John Devlin,
Patrick Carraher,	Samuel Douglas,
J. W. Connett,	D. D. Orville.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Isaac R. Diller offered the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cook County, in convention assembled, now as ever, recognize the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, and will ever cling to these as the sheet anchor of the Republic.

Resolved, That we will ever maintain and support the principles of civil, political and religious liberty, and denounce as revolutionary and unconstitutional all efforts on the part of fanatics or others to proscribe men for their religious belief, or to prescribe what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or with what we shall be clothed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cook County congratulate their brethren of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Connecticut and California on the glorious victories they have achieved over the enemies of the Republic, and we hail these triumphs as the harbinger of a speedy return of the nation to the time-honored principles of the great Democracy.

Samuel Ashton offered the following as additional to the foregoing:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Cook County, are opposed to all prohibitory laws; that, as ever, we are in favor of free speech, and free action on the part of every man as to what he shall eat and drink, and how he shall worship God; we are opposed to protective tariff, and assert, as a cardinal principle of our faith, that the interest and principal of the public debt of the United States shall be made payable and receivable in legal tender notes, and that government bonds shall be taxable the same as other securities.

Resolved, That we insist upon the exercise of economy in public expenditures, and a strict accountability of our public officers.

John G. Rogers offered the following as a substitute to the latter:

Resolved, That we deplore the magnitude of the national debt, but recognize in its fullest extent the necessity of its payment to the last dollar, and while condemning the extravagance and corruption which have placed these heavy burdens upon us, demand, to the end that the nation's obligations may be fully, speedily and honestly discharged, the taxation of the bonds of Federal government; the substitution of a tariff for revenue in place of the present monstrous prohibitory enactments; the abolition of the national banking system, and rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.

James Ennis had a resolution to propose, but it met with no favor.

The resolutions were discussed stormily by several delegates.

Finally those proposed by Diller and Rogers were adopted, and that of Ashton was tabled, the understanding being that it is inexpedient at present to take ground in favor of repudiation.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The convention then adjourned as a body and separated into three parties to nominate candidates for the several town offices. The following were chosen:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—F. C. Sherman.

Assistant Supervisor—F. Lehmann.

Collector—L. J. Berry.

Assessor—Hart L. Stewart.

Town Clerk—N. Reis.

WEST DIVISION.

Supervisor—A. L. Amberg.

Assistant Supervisor—William Carpenter.

Collector—Gothard Schaaf.

Assessor—H. A. Wynkoop.

Town Clerk—Robert Phelan.

NORTH DIVISION.

Supervisor—John Fitzgerald.

Assistant Supervisor—C. C. Messerve.

Collector—Augustus Limberg.

Assessor—Eli Wood.

Town Clerk—Charles Nastin.

The convention stood adjourned.

THE NORTH SHORE DOCKS.

Progress of the Work—A Mammoth Crib.

A work of great magnitude, and of much importance to the shipping and commercial interests of Chicago, has for some time been steadily in progress, though the public have not generally been aware that it was commenced. It has been for many years a project of Wm. B. Ogden and others to form a grand system of dockage along the lake shore, north of the mouth of the river, and extending to Chicago avenue or farther, as might be found necessary; and within a few months the Chicago Dock and Canal Company, of which Mr. Ogden is one of the prominent members, has matured its plans, and about the first of September commenced the work. The plan, which has been before referred to, is as follows:

In order to present a barrier to the encroachments of sand upon the mouth of the harbor, the United States some time ago made an appropriation for the extension of the north pier out still further into the lake, to a point nearly a thousand feet beyond its present terminus. [illegible]

This first section is to be completed this fall, when another will be commenced, the same eastern line being continued northward, so that eventually, as the demand increases, the north shore for perhaps a mile or two will be lined with a gigantic system of docks, divided into sections and slips, and capable of containing all the shipping that the continued growth of the city will call into service. [illegible]

The company already own the lake front as far north as Ontario street, and expect eventually to purchase at least to Chicago avenue, though, if they find any difficulty in obtaining the land on reasonable terms, they propose to build another system of docks still farther out into the lake.

Mr. R. A. Conolly is the engineer in charge of this great work, and Messrs. Scollie & Corse are the contractors. The piling, forming the outline of the first section has been driven, and a part of the heavy crib-work for the east wall is already sunk, and being filled in with heavy stone. [illegible]

The whole enterprise is one of great importance to the commercial interests of the city, as it will relieve the crowded condition of the river, which it will leave for a class of business which can more conveniently be transacted inland, while it will be capable of indefinite extension as the future may require.

LOST AND FOUND.

A Singular History—The Loser, Finder and Receiver.

Dishonesty Outwitted by Knavery.

A very curious case, involving the sum of $11,000, which was lost by one man, found by another, and appropriated to his own uses by a third, has just come to light in this city, and the facts and circumstances are of more than ordinary interest in so far as they develop a peculiar phase of rascality.

It appears that a man named Anthony B. Bohmann, at present a citizen of Centralia, in this State, where he is interested in considerable mill property, returned about two years since from El Paso, New Mexico, with gold-bearing United States bonds to the value of $11,000. This money he carried in a belt about his person. In passing through the city of St. Louis, on his way to Centralia, he stopped at the Lindell House. In the evening he attended the Varieties Theatre, of that city, where, it is to be presumed, taking subsequent facts into consideration, he drank rather freely, and returning to the hotel he entered the water closet. On leaving he forgot his belt, and according to the best information thus far obtained, it was found in that locality, the next morning, by a waiter at the hotel named Michael O'Neil. The missing money was extensively advertised at the time, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for its recovery, but no information could be gathered.

O'Neil meanwhile came to this city, with his suddenly acquired possessions, and took occasion to acquaint an old friend of his, named Hugh O'Connor, with his good fortune. This friend took the deepest interest in the matter. He assisted O'Neil in counting the funds, and, at his suggestion, bonds aggregating $400 were destroyed, because he feared they might lead to detection. He did more than this. By some means, as yet unknown, he persuaded O'Neil to give the money into his custody, with the understanding that he should return the same whenever he should be called on to do so by O'Neil. The latter has frequently done so, but he has not at any time met with extraordinary success. He claims to have received only $1,000, in small quantities, during the past two years. A part of the money was used by O'Neil in establishing a saloon, but in that enterprise he soon failed.

O'Connor meanwhile has thrived. He is at present the proprietor of a saloon, located on the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, and his property is valued at $8000.

Now to relate the very curious chapter in this history. At the time this money was found by O'Neil, a gentleman named James Leahy, at present connected with Mr. Whipple's insurance agency, located on LaSalle street, was stopping at the Tremont House in this city, and about the same time that he heard of the lost money, he noticed the arrival of O'Neil at the hotel. He had known O'Neil when the latter was a waiter at Barnum's Hotel, in St. Louis; knew also that he had but just arrived from that city, and had his suspicions aroused by the fact that the young man was very free with money, sported a valuable gold chain and wore a handsome suit of broadcloth. These evidences of prosperity, where it was not ordinarily expected, associated O'Neil and the money lost by Bohmann, in the mind of the officer, and ever since he has taken the trouble to keep an eye on the youth. The latter has fared very badly of late. For some time past he has been out at the elbows and out of money, and of these circumstances Leahy took advantage. He made the acquaintance of O'Neil, became his intimate friend, and at last became master of the entire secret. So much gained, the officer informed Mr. Bohmann of the discovery, and this gentleman arrived in the city a few days since to assist in bringing the matter to a focus. On Saturday the latter made an affidavit to the main facts as here stated. A capias was there issued, the instrument was given into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Edward Longley, and this officer, in connection with Detectives Dixon and Schuman of the city force, in the afternoon effected O'Connor's arrest. On being brought into the Circuit Court he was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which he was remanded to jail. O'Neil is now retained at the Armory as a witness.

The Bishop of Illinois.

The "Church Congress," which has just concluded its session at Wolverhampton, was attended by a very large number of English, Colonial and American Bishops. Among the latter were the Bishops of Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Iowa, &c.

The speech of the Bishop of Illinois, which is reported at length, was received most enthusiastically.

The *Guardian* says:

"The great event of the meeting was a most remarkable and eloquent speech from the Bishop of Illinois. He insisted particularly on the essential distinction which exists between instruction and education; noticed the splendid provision made in his own country for the former of the two; and pointed out the advantages which English churchmen possessed for securing the latter along with the former from the fact that the church is established in this country. His declaration that, whilst not desiring any legal privileges for the church in the United States, he would yet, if an Englishman, 'fight to the moral death' to sustain her present rights in England, was most enthusiastically received; and, on the Bishop resuming his seat, the whole audience rose, and between their desire to do honor to his church and country, and with their hearty sympathy with his sentiments, gave him one of the most remarkable ovations which we have ever seen accorded to any individual in a Church Congress."

On Sunday, Oct. 6, the Bishop preached in Norwich Cathedral.

The following is a synopsis of the Bishop's speech:

"The Bishop of Illinois. There are two reasons, I presume, which have induced the Right Reverend President to honor me by calling upon me to address you on this important subject. The first is that overwhelming kindness with which we have been received during our sojourn in this our dear mother Church of England. [Cheers.] The other is that I belong to a country where, probably, popular education has been pushed on to a larger extent, and has gathered around itself a larger array of effective means, and embraced within its scope a larger range of popular education than perhaps in any other country in the world. [Cheers.] And so far as popular education can go, I am proud of my country—proud of it for what it has effected in this direction, with the limited means at its disposal to do it with. To the credit of my countrymen I may say that the very first thing which they set up in their border emigration—the very first building which is erected is of a public character. It is a school-house for the education of their children—[cheers]—and that school-house, in its turn, becomes the nucleus—as far as practicable in their divided condition—of the moral and religious instruction of the adjacent population, and after a time the common church of that portion of the land. And the development of this system may be seen in passing through our large towns and cities. If you were to go to the city, for instance, in which I have my habitation, and walk through its streets, and were to mark the most splendid and most magnificently erected edifices, and you were to inquire what they were, you would be told, 'They are our common schools.' [Cheers.] I am living in a city the site of which thirty years ago was a mere swamp, where now there is a population of 200,000 inhabitants, together with schools commensurate with the wants of this rising generation. [Cheers.] In that relation, therefore, I stand in the face of what I consider the best development of popular education, where in accordance with the principles of the government more than popular education is not allowable. Having done justice, therefore, to the extent of popular education in that country from which I come, I will now speak of what I consider its great fundamental defect, and which, in my judgment, unless largely supplemented, as it is by religious effort outlying and around it, it could create only a nation of infidels. [Cheers.] Speaking, therefore, in behalf of church education, and speaking from this standpoint, and this development, I have next to observe what is experienced on this subject—that hunger of the human heart in relation to the higher form of education. We have two ways in which to estimate that. The first is the erudition of the church, and the efforts put forth in order to educate our young people as they should be, in a moral and religious point of view. There is a testimony on this point to which I refer with shame. It is, notwithstanding the poor means of their people, the true and honest stand on the subject of religious education which is taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic clergy, refusing all compromises, have steadily gone on, all over the land, building their schools and their colleges, and they associate with them everything likely to make them not only permanent and valuable, but also attractive to the young and rising generation; thus fulfilling in that way, on their side, the duty they owe to their principles, to the church of which they are members, and the claims of God upon them. And, on the other hand, it is to be remarked what has been the effect of the existence of these institutions amongst the populations around them, and in a country like America. Have they been repelled or received? Unfortunately we have had to mourn over the fact that we cannot keep our sons and daughters out of these institutions, and wherever good and sound education is wanted, our people send their children there without regarding its connection with the peculiar religious instruction which characterizes that church. Our national schools are all secular, and thus we are compelled to feel, to our own disadvantage, that education to be right must be the education of the church. [Cheers.] [illegible]

[illegible] Therefore we give to our children a creed—[applause]—our own dear precious inheritance, which we would hand down to our children and our children's children inviolate and true. [Enthusiastic cheers.] [illegible] One is that you stand in a grand and noble position in this country. You have a church—a grand recognized Established Church. [Loud and continued cheering.] While it is the last thing I would ask for in my country, I should if I were residing in England fight to the moral death to sustain it. [Renewed applause.] Therefore I would beg of you—and this is the counsel I give you—to cherish in your heart of hearts the glorious and grand privilege that you have not only a Church, but a Church that can educate. [Loud cheers.] And then see that so far as in each individual lies—so far as in the breadth of your corporate capacity you can go—see that the church does her work completely and fully, free from all narrow-mindedness on this point or the other, but with the knowledge that if properly conducted it will continue, as it has done hitherto, to elevate you both individually and nationally, and tend to the honor and advancement of the church in all its relations. [The Right Rev. Bishop resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic applause.]"

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25—Evening.

Consols, 94⅜; United States bonds, 69¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, 45¾.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Noon.

No quotations received from America.

Consols, 94⅜; 5-20 bonds, 69¾; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 45¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—Evening.

Cotton very active and advanced ⅛d. Uplands, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9⅛d; Corn, [illegible]; Bacon, 50s for new.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Noon.

Cotton opens firm at yesterday's rates. Estimated sales 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are steady and without change.

Provisions and produce unchanged.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

This morning the stock market opened strong on Erie (common). Soon afterwards, however, the latter stock declined ¼ per cent, the balance of the list being unchanged. [illegible]

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—MONEY—Market steady at 6@7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—109⅝@110 in gold for first-class bills.

GOLD—Without material change; opening at 141¼, advancing to 141⅜, declining to 141¼, and closing at 141⅛. Exports of specie to-day, $67,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and shade better.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Quiet and opened weak, were subsequently higher and finally the advance was lost, closing dull.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,296,284; payments, $1,402,057; balance, $111,[illegible]

BANK STATEMENT.—The bank statement is more favorable than expected.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

BREADSTUFFS—The buoyancy in flour and wheat was checked by freight difficulties. Cotton is competing for room, and the steamers are engaged two weeks ahead.

RECEIPTS PAST WEEK—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu rye, [illegible] bu barley.

After 'Change the whole market was quiet.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

COFFEE—A shade firmer. Rio, 15@17c in gold.

SUGAR—Dull; fair to good grocery, 11@11½c.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

PORK—Closed quiet at $21.25 cash. Bacon upward. Cumberland, 11¾@12c. Lard dull.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

SWINE—Receipts at Communipaw for two days [illegible] Sales at [illegible]. At Fortieth street, to-day, the receipts were 4,580, selling at 7@7¾c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Firmer and less active; sales of 3,700 bales at 20@20½c for middling upland.

FLOUR—Receipts 20,279 brls. Market 10@15c better and active; sales of 18,000 brls at $8.60@10.35 for superfine State and Western; $10.50@12.70 for extra Western; $10.50@12.50 for round-hoop Ohio; $12.50@15.50 for St. Louis. California—Firm and quiet; sales of [illegible] at $11.75@13.25. Sales of 120 brls rye flour at $7.75@9.25.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 172,366 bu. Market better and scarcely so active; sales of 142,000 bu, a large portion to arrive, at $2.18@2.22 for No. 1 spring; $2.26@2.40 for No. 1 do; $2.12 for Nos. 2 and 3 do mixed; $2.35 for Canada spring in bond; $2.45 for Canada golden drop in bond; $2.90 for white Michigan. Rye firm; sales of 8,000 bu Western at $1.63@1.66. Barley heavy; sales of 29,000 bu at $1.40 for State; $1.45@1.54 for Canada West. Malt dull; sales of [illegible] bu Canada [illegible] at $1.50 in bond. Receipts of corn 241,000 bu; market opened ½c better and closed with the advance lost; sales of 66,000 bu at $1.40@1.40 for mixed Western; $1.41 for unsound do. Receipts of oats, 36,395 bu; market ½c better; sales of 110,000 bu at 80@82½c for Western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar more active; sales 700 hhds Cuba at 11¼@12½c. Molasses quiet; sales 60 hhds Cuba at [illegible].

HOPS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 14c for crude; 34@34½c for refined in bond.

COAL—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole lower; [illegible] for Buenos Ayres light weights.

WOOL—A little more active at previous prices; sales 450,000 lbs at [illegible] for domestic fleece.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales of 1,450 brls at $21.20@21.25 for mess, closing at $21.25 cash; $20.50@21.25 for prime. Beef quiet; sales of 125 brls at previous prices. Beef hams quiet. Bacon active; sales of 1,000 bxs Cumberland cut and short ribbed, December and January delivery, on private terms. Cut meats quiet; sales of 170 packages at 11@12¼c for shoulders, and 15@16c for hams. Lard firmer; sales of 1,150 brls at 12¼@13½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese inactive and unchanged.

LATER—5:30 P. M.

FLOUR—5@10c better for shipping grades; dull for other kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1.18@2.21 for No. 2 spring; $2.27@2.40 for No. 1, with an upward tendency; freights check the export demand. Rye steady at $1.65@1.68 for Western. Oats firm at 81@82c for Western. Corn dull at $1.40@1.41½ for prime mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, with a declining tendency; sales of 3,000 brls new at $21.12@21.25, cash and regular. Beef more active, without change of price. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon moderately active; prices slightly favor buyers. Lard firm at 13@13¾c for fair prime steam and kettle rendered.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, Oct. 24th, by Rev. A. T. Needham, Mr. BARTON H. HICKOK and Miss INA I. MANSELL.

In Bridesburg, Pa., Sept. 14th, Mr. PHILIP HOBART and Mrs. ETHELSOMERS.

In Burlington, Wis., Oct. 23d, Mr. CHARLES J. SAUTER, of Chicago, and Miss HELEN CUNNINGHAM, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 2d, by Rev. J. N. Parker, of Troy, Mr. D. J. [illegible] WEST, of the firm of Bunyan & Avery, of this city, and Miss MARY COMSTOCK, of Milton. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, of paralysis, G[illegible] TUCKER, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at his late residence, at 10½ o'clock to-day, Oct. 27th, [illegible], on Lake-av.

In this city, Oct. 26, JAS. A. BRE[illegible]

Funeral from his residence to Calvary Cemetery at 10 a. m. to-day (Sunday.) Friends of the family are invited.

Furs.

FURS.

Rich Furs of Superior Quality and Fashion, at the Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st., Sign of the Black Bear.

BISHOP & BARNES.

ELEGANT FURS.

Our Stock of Dress Furs for Ladies' wear is specially attractive this season, and comprises everything that is new and elegant in design and manufacture.

BREWSTER, Furrier,
SHERMAN HOUSE.

ERMINE.

We have an ELEGANT stock of this POPULAR Fur for ladies' full dress wear.

BREWSTER, Furrier,
Sherman House.

Stoves.

THE CELEBRATED "STEWART'S" PARLOR STOVES

Easily Regulated, Most Economical, and Best Fitted Stove Made.

THE NEW "EVENING LIGHT,"

An Illuminated Stove—a Powerful Heater.

School House Stoves, Factory and Warehouse Stoves, Parlor and House Furnaces.

Fire Irons, Fancy Coal Hods and Vases. Housekeepers' Goods in great variety, at very reasonable prices, at

DALTON & CO.'S, 71 Lake-st.

Educational.

ONLY $2 A COURSE.

Popular Classes in the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese Languages for ladies and gentlemen, by PROF. LEGENDRE, of the Chicago University, late of Yale College, formerly of Dartmouth College. [illegible]

A class will meet at the Chicago Art School, Metropolitan Block, LaSalle-st., on Monday, Nov. 4th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Another class at St. Luke's Church School Room, corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av., on Monday evening, Nov. 4th, at 7 o'clock.

Trusses, &c.

SHOULDER BRACES.

DR. MARSH'S improved Suspender and Skirt-supporting Shoulder Braces are superior to anything heretofore offered. They are light, elastic, and give ample comfort to the wearer. All kinds of Braces, Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Pile Trusses, Apparatus for Deformities, constantly on hand at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby Opera House.

PROLAPSUS ANI—PILES.

DR. MARSH'S Pile Instrument gives quick relief to the severest cases. [illegible] of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

General Notices.

THE SARSAPARILLA GUARDS will hold a Festival in the basement of Old Board of Trade Hall, On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. The members are invited to attend. By order, W. B. MOORE, Pres't.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, At Crosby's Art Gallery, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is desired.

A REGULAR MEETING OF SHEMKNOTH Chapter of Rose Croix No. [illegible] will be held in BLAIR HALL, Monday evening, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the M. W.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, SURVIVING partners of the firm of D. H. WILLIAMS & CO. and PENDLETON & CO., have sold our interest in the Planing Mill situated on the corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts., to Messrs. NEWMAN, LEWIS & SUMWALT. Thankful for the favors shown us, we most cordially recommend our successors to the public, and trust that they may receive liberal a patronage as we have done, which they will justly deserve it. C. H. PENDLETON, WM. R. [illegible]

Having purchased the Planing Mill of D. H. Williams & Co., we respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Lumber Dealers, or others having business in our line, and hope by honest integrity, promptness and quality of work to deserve it. We are prepared to dock cargoes, sort, dress or ship to St. Louis, Omaha, or elsewhere. We have all the Railroad advantages, which we hope to give our customers the advantage of. We are also manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hemlock Pine Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. NEWMAN, LEWIS & SUMWALT.

WINTER QUARTERS for HORSES. The subscriber, occupying what is known as the Sanger Stock Farm, near Lockport, has abundance of lake-horse and first-class accommodations for wintering horses. He will take 50 horses for the winter, on tame hay, at $6.00 per month, furnishing extra feed and box stalls in proportion, taking care and returned free of charge. Address "SANGER FARM," Box 1274.

DOCKAGE.

Dock near Van Buren-st. Bridge, West Side. Good facilities for handling Lumber, Wood, Coal, &c. Apply at CURTIS' Wood Office, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

5,000 ARMY BLANKETS. TO THE TRADE. At E. A. JESSEL & CO.'S Auction Room, 110 Randolph-st.

Auction Sales.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

SLOCUM'S RESTAURANT,

The most complete in Chicago, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 2d of November, at 12 m., under a chattel mortgage sale, on the premises, No. 93 Clark-st., opposite Court House. This will be one of the best business chances of the kind ever offered in this city. For full information, apply at the Restaurant, or to J. B. ROSS, with Bass & Bay, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 111 South Water-st.

AUCTION. On Monday, Oct. 28th, at 10 a. m.,

In basement of 52 and 54 Dearborn-st., will be sold all the remaining stock of the late Adam Murray, consisting of Cabinet Wares, carefully selected, Port and Champagne Wines, Gin, old Brandies, Bourbon, Rye and Montreal Whiskey. Also in barrels and cases, Ale, brewed in Scotland. Also, [illegible]. Sale positive and no reserve. ELIZABETH W. MURRAY, Administratrix.

Millinery.

MISS E. V. WOOD,

Fashionable Dressmaker,

NO. 48 EAST MONROE-ST., Between Wabash-av. and State-st.

New Publications.

W. B. KEEN & CO., Medical Booksellers, 148 Lake-st. HAVE JUST RECEIVED BYFORD ON WOMEN, New Edition. Price $5.00.

Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

At the Colton Dental Rooms, 118 Dearborn-st. They use fresh and pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have sufficient success with it. [illegible]

Storage.

STORAGE.

Flour, Pork, Lard, or other [illegible] in the loft or cellar of the Fire Proof Building, No. 170 Randolph-st. Cellar may be had. Terms low. Apply to DICKERSON & CHAPMAN, 170 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES!

BY THE NEW FIRM, AT THE Old Stand, 73 Lake-st.

CUSHING & SOUDER,

Will ON MONDAY, Oct. 28, OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOS VERY CHEAP.

Empress Cloths HALF PRICE.

PLAID GOODS LESS THAN COST.

FANCY DRESS GOODS DO., DO., DO.

CLOAKINGS DO., DO., DO.

Everything else at the same rates.

FINEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

In fact, we have marked our whole stock at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all. Every line of Goods is full and complete, selected with great care, and cannot fail to please.

☞ Remember the number, and call early.

CUSHING & SOUDER,
73 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
Tremont House Block.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, of 11 rooms, barn, No. 6[illegible], modern improvements, and lot, with [illegible] Lincoln. [illegible] West Washington-st., between Wood and [illegible]. Price $8,000; part on time. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate [illegible], No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co. are prepared to sell lots in the Town they are now [illegible] at the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, Dakota. This will be one of the most important points on the line of the Road,—the Company will erect on the premises shops, round-houses, and will be the [illegible] point of the running department, as at this point the road commences ascending the mountains.

It is also the point of intersection of the Denver Branch, will be the distributing point for the Colorado mines, and is the General Depot for all Military Posts on the Ft. Laramie, Ft. Reno and Montana Roads, and the distributing point for all Military Posts north-west and south. Ft. David Russell is also located at this Town.

Lots can be purchased on application to Messrs. GLENN & TAPLEY, Agents, on the ground. G. M. DODGE, Chief Eng'r and Trustee for Town Power.

Paper Hangings, &c.

☞ Paper Hangings. ☜
☞ Paper Hangings. ☜
☞ Paper Hangings. ☜
☞ At Reduced Prices. ☜
☞ Window Shades, ☜
☞ Bedding, and ☜
☞ Upholstery Goods. ☜
☞ E. G. L. Faxon & Co., ☜
☞ 74 & 76 Lake-st. ☜

Business Cards.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington-st.,
General Real Estate Dealers,

Have Improved and Unimproved Property for sale, in all parts of the City. Their old-established house gives them superior facilities for making profitable investments. All property liberally advertised without expense to the owner. Persons will find ready sale for property left in their hands.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HOPS,
214 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,
SADDLES Manufacturer HARNESS
SADDLES and HARNESS
SADDLES Dealer HARNESS
87 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having received our Fall and Winter Stock of Boots and Shoes, we can offer the

Largest and Finest Assortment

OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S [illegible] at very low prices. Also FRENCH CALF CUSTOM-MADE Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen and Boys' wear at low prices.

HAMILTON & HOADLEY, 152 Lake-st.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] the firm name of NICHOLS, DOOLITTLE & MUNN, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. Doolittle retires, and the business of the firm will be continued by J. R. Nichols and C. S. Munn, who are authorized to collect all debts due to, and have assumed all claims against said firm.
J. R. NICHOLS,
[illegible] DOOLITTLE,
C. S. MUNN.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

J. R. NICHOLS and C. S. MUNN have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of

NICHOLS & MUNN,

And will continue the RAILWAY SUPPLY BUSINESS at Nos. 261 and 263 South Water-st. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, hitherto doing business under the firm name of CLARKE, GOLDER & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Golder retires, and the business of the late firm will be continued by CLARKE, RAYMOND & CO., who will pay all debts and collect all claims of the late firm.
[illegible] CLARKE,
HIRAM GOLDER,
[illegible] A. CRAWFORD.
Chicago, Oct. 26, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

R. F. CLARKE, JNO. M. RAYMOND, and A. S. CRAWFORD, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, under the firm name of

CLARKE, RAYMOND & CO.,

165 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Oct. 26, 1867.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the Real Estate Business, under the firm name of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO. Also, a Copartnership in the State Agency for Illinois [illegible] under the firm name of OVIATT, CLARKE & CO. [illegible] GEO. C. CLARKE, [illegible] OVIATT.

For Sale.

1,000 BARRELS
Prime Michigan Apples
Orchard Packed—Hand Picked.
100 BARRELS PURE CIDER,
At lowest prices, for sale by
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
161 South Water-st., Chicago.

To Rent.

OFFICE TO RENT.

A large office, desirably located,

WILL BE RENTED VERY LOW.

APPLY AT

49 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Wigs.

WIGS.

The only Practical Wig and Hair Manufacturer in the West, in all its branches. Having a large stock on hand, I am determined to sell lower than any other house. J. GRAY, 77 Clark-st.

Roofing Materials.

PLASTIC SLATE—WE KEEP ON hand a large supply of this material, and are prepared to fill all orders to any part of the Northwest [illegible] Coal Tar and Pitch, at lowest market rates. WHITACRE & RAYMOND, 66 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS:

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year .... [illegible]
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year .... [illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year .... [illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter .... $ 3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week 25

Remit by draft or money order, if possible.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Specie Resumption.

The great financial problem which engrosses the thoughts of monetary men is how to get back to specie resumption without a convulsion that may shake the foundations of national credit, overturn and bankrupt thousands of firms and corporations, and throw multitudes of laboring men out of employment, paralyzing commerce and manufactures, and, in short, revisiting the country with the scenes and experiences of 1857. The currency dollar is at a discount of between forty and fifty per cent, and all articles, including wages of labor, are inflated from fifty to one hundred per cent above their former specie prices, with the exception of a few agricultural products, such as wool, which has been depressed by too much "protective" tariff.

Now comes the hard question, how are things to be reduced to a specie basis—how is the gulf to be spanned, without a crisis, a crash, a catastrophe?

The Secretary of the Treasury, and many of the "wise men of the East," prescribe greenback contraction as the cure for currency depreciation. Their plan is to withdraw from circulation all the United States notes, and visit upon the country a gradual squeeze, turning the screws at the rate of four millions a month, and keeping the country on the rack for five or six years. By thus slowly strangling the business public these financial wise men hope to prevent a commercial cataclysm. We regard their plan as quackery of the worst description, and which must cause the very result they propose to avoid. Sixty millions of greenbacks and eighty-four millions of compound interest notes have already been redeemed and burned, in pursuance of the currency contraction policy of Secretary McCulloch; but with what beneficial [illegible] Instead of the premium on gold [illegible] been correspondingly reduced, [illegible] actually higher than when he commenced contraction. But it is argued that, by persevering in it, specie resumption must finally be reached. [illegible] true, and the catastrophe with it. When all the greenbacks are abstracted from circulation the banks will be obliged to redeem their notes, if they have any out, in gold. But after the amount of greenbacks outstanding shall fall below the aggregate of the bank-notes, the more cautious of the National Banks will begin to retire portions of their own issues; and when the greenbacks are reduced to say $150,000,000, all the national banks will be withdrawing circulation and refusing accommodations to all but a favored few of their customers, in order to be ready for the run that may be made upon them when the greenbacks are gone, and they are left to stand alone and face the music. The prudent, conservative banks will cut down their circulation one-half or two-thirds; and the fool-hardy, venturesome ones which have most, or all their notes out, will be called on to redeem in coin as fast as the brokers can pick them up and send them home by express. Such banks will speedily pass into the hands of receivers, to be wound up and struck from the roll of banks. As the contraction of greenbacks proceeds, monetary stringency will increase by the double process of contraction of bank notes and of legal tenders, and the business public will suffer more and more each day, as currency becomes scarcer and bank discounts are shortened, and merchants will be forced to sacrifice their property to meet their engagements.

The purchasing power of the legal tenders, is fixed and controlled by the market price of national bonds. As the five-twenties rise or fall so does the value of the greenbacks. A cable telegram announcing that five-twenties have advanced in London, instantly causes a corresponding decline in the prices of gold in New York, and vice versa. The reason of this dependence of the value of the legal tenders on the price of bonds is this: The legal tenders are simply non-interest bonds of the United States—due-bills of Uncle Sam, so to speak. The interest bearing bonds have an established market value among capitalists both in Europe and America. The holder can at any moment obtain the market price in gold [illegible] them. The greenbacks bearing no [illegible], and not being convertible into [illegible] at the pleasure of the holder, must [illegible] sell for less than the five-[illegible] at least the interest [illegible]ter. If the legal-tenders [illegible] interest as the bonds they [illegible] sell for as much; or, if [illegible]tible into bonds at the [illegible], they would be worth [illegible] bonds; but in the absence [illegible] conditions they are always [illegible] cents on the dollar less [illegible]. They are now worth [illegible] when five-twenties bring [illegible] or seventy-seven cents. Let [illegible] continue at the rate of four [illegible] month, and the greenbacks will [illegible] value no faster than the five-[illegible]. If the latter remain stationary, [illegible] former, until they are so near [illegible] that the accumulated specie in [illegible] is sufficient to redeem them, [illegible] Treasurer announces his purpose [illegible] then they will bound up to [illegible] metallic magnet, pass into the [illegible], thence into the fire, and terminate [illegible] their career as currency.

[illegible] this review of the currency, the [illegible]tion must be drawn that, if the government should make the greenbacks convertible into bonds, and can enhance the selling price of the bonds to par, the country would secure specie resumption without contraction or convulsion. If this can be done, it is infinitely preferable to the other plan. No class or interest can suffer or receive injury by enhancing the value of the national securities and the currency of the country. If thirty cents in gold can be added to the value of each paper dollar, it will benefit the owner as much as a rise of thirty cents a bushel on corn will benefit the farmers who have corn to sell.

Three years ago this fall gold was quoted at 240@246, which meant that greenbacks were worth but forty cents. But the subsequent overthrow of the rebellion, the discharge of the army, the reduction of expenses, and the receipts of revenue exceeding outlay, enhanced the public credit, and the bonds rose from forty odd cents to their present value, carrying up with them the greenbacks, which from forty per cent have advanced to seventy, and this enhancement has immensely benefited the country. Why cannot the same process be continued, and the national credit be raised up to par? If that were done, a greenback would be equal to a gold dollar in purchasing power, and specie resumption would be accomplished. Now we firmly believe this can be done and in less time than it will take by the other scheme of contraction. But it can never be effected by the Democratic method of assaulting the credit of the bonds, threatening to pay them in irredeemable shinplasters, and denying the obligation of the government to liquidate them in coin when they fall due fifteen to twenty years hence. If Democrats desire a return to specie payments without convulsion and disaster, let them unite their influence with that of prudent business men of all parties, and make common effort to enhance the national credit and elevate it to par, and thereby make greenbacks worth their face in gold. This can be done in spite of them, but it will take a far longer time than with their co-operation. What partisan end do they promote by warring on the public credit? To whatever extent they can depreciate the national bonds they also depreciate the currency in the hands of the people, and inflict an injury on the whole laboring class by reducing the value of their wages and enhancing the cost of living.

In a subsequent article we shall endeavor to point out the way in which the greenbacks can be made equal to gold without contraction of the currency.

Grant and Retrenchment.

> It is announced from Washington that the retrenchment reforms already inaugurated by General Grant will amount to $5,000,000 per annum. * * * If $5,000,000 per annum can be saved in a small bureau at Washington, how much per annum would be saved were the same economy extended through every other department of the government? Suppose that all needless expenditures were curtailed to-morrow, and the amount applied as a sinking fund for the benefit of the public debt—what would be the effect on the country? * * * If we could put an end to the wastefulness, squandering, and downright stealing of the party in power, the debt, so to speak, would pay, and the government would run, itself.—*Chicago Times.*

The questions put by the *Times* are pertinent, and the country will soon make a very direct and emphatic answer to them.

It is true that General Grant, in the few weeks that he has been in control of the War Department, has applied the hand of reform so vigorously, that the national expenditure has been reduced at the rate of $5,000,000 per annum. This he has done by merely applying the pruning knife to the limited operations of a single department of the government, and to such cases as have come within his brief official knowledge.

We believe that if five millions of dollars per annum can be saved in one small bureau at Washington, the same reforming, prudent, honest hand could retrench ten or fifteen times that sum in the expenditures, wastefulness and sinecures of the general business of the government, and that if the same reform that Grant has so successfully inaugurated in his particular department were carried out by others equally honest and patriotic, the present revenue of the government would suffice to a rapid and direct reduction of the public debt, and as direct and rapid reduction of taxes.

We agree with the *Times* that if we could put an end to the wastefulness, squandering and downright stealing of those now administering the government in every branch of the executive departments, from Andrew Johnson down to the latest of his whiskey inspectors, "the debt would pay, and the government would run, itself." And it is because we believe this, and because the country believes this, that we propose to enlarge Grant's official authority, and instead of confining him to one department, make him chief over all of them. The Republican party has no voice in the executive departments, save where Grant presides *ad interim.* From all others they are as excluded as if they were aliens. The whole administration of the government is in the hands of Democrats and Conservatives, rebels, traitors, or apostate Republicans. Congress has no power to remove corrupt or dishonest men from office except by impeachment, and the evidence of the corruption is in the hands of those in office who, for the most part, are participants and sharers of the robbery. Congress may enact laws against crime, but as long as those laws have to be executed exclusively by those who are reaping a harvest from frauds, the Republican party is helpless to rescue the country, except by a general expulsion of the whole tribe by the election of Grant to the Presidency in 1868. An honest Executive, surrounded by an honest corps of officials, could reduce the expenses of the government from fifty to eighty millions of dollars a year. The Navy Department needs the hand of vigorous renovation; the Interior Department is odorous with placemen without duties, and expenditures without necessity. The hand of reform may save millions per annum in the Post Office Department, while the expenses of collecting the revenue may, under a rational system of taxation and accountability, be reduced one-half. Every dollar of useless expense is a dollar unjustly taken from the people. Every dollar of taxation misapplied or unnecessarily expended is a dollar added to the public debt. And while fifty to eighty millions per annum of the revenue is diverted from its legitimate ends to pamper a horde of corrupt and useless officials, the abuse of official power becomes infamous, demanding, as in this case it will receive, the election of a man like Grant, who has the will and the firmness to put an end to such a state of affairs, and restore the administration to republican simplicity and responsibility. The people know Grant, have tried him; have faith in his honesty and in the honesty of those he will place around him, and to him they look for their deliverance from the enemies who are now using the executive offices to the destruction of the country.

The *Times* concludes its reluctant tribute to the purity of Grant and to the wisdom of electing him President in these words:

> "A few thousand *Democrats* like Grant—or men who have been unable to wholly rid themselves of the leaven of Democracy—at the heads of the governmental departments, would presently transform this country from one of the worst-taxed to one of the least taxed—in proportion to wealth and indebtedness—in existence."

Fortunately for the country "the thousands of 'Democrats' like Grant" are all Republicans, having no higher aim than their country's safety and honor, and who, while there is an inch of the old flag left, will yield nothing to treason or rebellion, and will uphold under all circumstances the civil and political equality of all American freemen.

Copperhead Logic.

The reasons put forth by the Copperheads why the Republicans should allow themselves to be overborne at the next election are neither ingenious nor conclusive. A defeat to the Republicans means—1st, the abandonment of that policy of freedom to which the nation is committed; and 2d, the acceptance of the passions, prejudices, traditions and policies of the party that undertook to overthrow the government by arms. The ground of accusation and justification of the proposed change are found in (1) the national debt which the crimes of the Copperheads of the North and their allies, the rebels of the South, forced the conservators of the country to create; (2) the taxation of our industry to pay the interest on that debt; (3) the profligate use of the public money, and the frauds that have been practised by the government officials; (4) the creation of the National Banks; (5) the exclusion of the unrepentant and unregenerate South from the control of the national legislature; (6) the declaration for impartial suffrage; and (7) the exemption of the national bonds from local taxation. Charges founded upon one or the other of these, couched in more or less decent terms, according to the degree of malignity possessed by him who makes them, are the staple of Copperhead barroom and street-corner talk, speeches, newspaper editorials and foreign letters. In some of these charges there is enough truth to give plausibility to all the others. The national debt is large; taxation is heavy and the taxes are bunglingly imposed; frauds upon the Treasury have been alarmingly frequent, as they always are in all countries in a time of war and profuse expenditure; men may honestly believe that the South may have been unwisely dealt with in some way; the banking law may be unwise in some respects; and we know that honest and patriotic men differ on the various questions of national finance.

Admitting that errors have been committed, and that they are not yet all corrected, they are to be attributed to the fallibility of human judgment—not to be accepted as controverting the eternal justice and necessity of Republican principles; they are evidences that the party may be profitably reformed, not that it ought to and must be destroyed.

There are two parties in the country—only two: The party that by almost superhuman efforts and sacrifices saved the country when its union and indivisibility were attacked; and the party that by efforts hardly less prodigious made and continued the attack. There is no third party—there is no room for one. When, then, honest men, disgusted by this course or that, tired of the domination of leaders whom they do not thoroughly like, or in vague hope that some undefined good may come of a change, neglect their duty to Republicanism and permit a Copperhead triumph, they are guilty of a logical and political blunder, the full extent and meaning of which they do not see. The Copperheads reason to them thus: "The "National Banking law is a nuisance—a "contrivance by which rich men get in"terest on what they owe," *therefore,* "you must restore Jeff. Davis to po[illegible], "not only in the South, but in the [illegible]. "The permission given the negro [illegible] vote "in the South, that he may [illegible] the "[illegible] compel respect for his "rights as a [illegible] is all wrong, "*therefore,* you [illegible] all rebels, "though their hands [illegible] stained with "the blood of Union men, go without pu"rification to the polls and begin again "there the contest that they could not "carry on by force of arms. The exemp"tion of bonds from taxation is, we assert, "a piece of rank injustice, *therefore,* you "must repudiate the national debt and "be the instruments of loading your "country with dishonor. The whiskey "tax is unfaithfully collected by John"son's office-holders—distillers get fabu"lously rich by notorious fraud, *therefore,* "you must act as if General Grant were a "guilty rebel who surrendered to that "eminent patriot, Robert E. Lee. Taxes "are high, very high; they trouble you to "pay them; *therefore,* you must regard "the war for freedom and the Union as "all wrong, your victories as so many de"feats, your rejoicings as so many tribu"lations, your hopes as so many disap"pointments; you must surrender with"out terms to the rebels, whom you have "a hundred times put to flight."

We submit that this is a fair analysis of Copperhead argumentation—a fair exposition of what every man must do who abandons the Republican party in this emergency. The logic is not good; the results to which it leads are shocking to every patriotic mind.

Copperhead County Convention.

The Democratic Convention yesterday was a remarkable gathering. There were no delegates elected in any ward, but the old stereotyped list, that has served now for a dozen years, was published, the managers being so careless as to reproduce the names of one or two persons who are dead, and of as many others who have left the city. Even those who were advertised as delegates were not all in attendance, but the convention went to business without them, their presence being in no wise important.

It was difficult to prepare a slate. None of the persons invited to accept the nominations would accept. In the case of Treasurer, a desperate effort was made to get a respectable candidate, but no one would consent to run against "a wounded soldier." At the last moment, however, Henry Fuller, the horse-railway man, was nominated, it being stated that if he accepted the honor, he would "bleed" copiously to pay the bills of the party.

The Republican party rests General Osborne's claims not upon wealth, or horse railroad influence, but upon his personal merits and the justice of the principles which he defended with his blood on the field of battle. Mr. Fuller has, we believe, been a consistent Copperhead, holding with his party that the war was a failure; nevertheless we should hardly suppose that a man of his wealth would stand in the way of a wounded soldier in a contest for an office which is of no importance to himself, and which he cannot possibly obtain.

On the "slate," the judicial nomination was left blank, it being the intention to make no nomination, but a struggle took place to have a "Democrat" nominated. It was argued, with great force, that the 12,000 Democrats of Cook County had no representative in the judiciary except Judge Van Buren, and his time was nearly expired; and that all the other Judges of all the courts were Republicans. But the effort did not succeed; the few Democrats in the convention who adhere to principle left the body in disgust when it refused to nominate a candidate for Judge.

For Police Commissioner the convention nominated the veteran office-seeker and candidate, Pat. Rafferty, who is an Alderman from the Eighth Ward. Rafferty has no possible recommendation or fitness for the office, either of previous occupation, habits, capabilities or information. In fact, the convention would never have nominated him could there have been any other person found willing to accept it. The convention was the weakest ever held in this county; the ticket, half made up, is very sickly and feeble, and unless Fuller comes down with plenty of "dust" it will hardly live until election day.

Compulsory Morality.

One of the saddest signs of the times we live in, is the increasing scepticism which good men manifest regarding the efficacy of moral influences in repressing vice. After ages of bitter experience—after Bartholomews, *auto-da-fes,* and "booted missions" without number—the world has at last learned that the true way to exterminate heresy is not by the sword, the dungeon, or the stake, but by letting truth and error grapple. When will men also learn that *sin* is to be exterminated, not by the "beggarly elements" of force and compulsion, but by the moral weapons of argument and persuasion? When will they learn that to reform men by force—to break down individual independence, whether of judgment or choice—to frown and scold men into self-denial—to rely upon custom, law, opinion, anything rather than conviction and persuasion, as the means of changing moral conduct—to jam the reluctant between a noisy public sentiment on the one hand, and a statutory prohibition on the other, and to drive them, thus guarded, in the line of temperance and morality—is the worst kind of skepticism, because it is a distrust of the holiest influences, a substitution of mechanism for soul, law for gospel?

That philanthropists should sometimes get impatient, and, in moments of exhaustion, doubt the efficacy of moral influences in regenerating the world, we can well understand; but that the wheels of reform can ever be made to revolve more swiftly by applying to them the strong arm of the law, all history disproves. What lasting progress was ever made in social reformation, except when every step was insured by appeals to the understanding and the will? Who that has read the history of sumptuary laws, laws restraining amusements, and other such rude agencies, does not know that what is seemingly gained by them is gained only while these agencies operate, and is invariably followed by a reaction? Are nations essentially different from individuals, and do not the latter, when forced to do right against their will, avenge the insult to their manhood by doing wrong wilfully where before they did it thoughtlessly or from inveterate habit? Dam up the stream of vice by rigid laws, and will it not creep into other channels, or, bursting all barriers, inundate regions through which it would otherwise have flowed quietly? The Puritans of the English Commonwealth, the forefathers of those who would now make men virtuous by law, tried to extirpate impiety by statutory enactments, and we know the results. Scarcely had Charles II. ascended the throne when the nation, disgusted with the long faces and longer prayers of Cromwell's followers, and suddenly freed from their tyrannical restrictions, rushed to the opposite extreme of impiety; debauchery was identified with loyalty, and oaths, deep draughts, and a contempt for all the decencies of social life, became the badges and insignia of a good cavalier. Such will always be the result, when men are whipped, dragooned and pilloried into morality, instead of being coaxed by rhetoric or convinced by logic.

Even were the experiment successful of making men moral by statute, we doubt whether, on the whole, the race would be benefited. The scheme would be akin to that employed in the Middle Ages, when a false theology tried to make angels of men by shutting them up in cloisters and crushing their natural instincts. Those who are familiar with the history of that period will readily recall those frightful phenomena, once not uncommon in convents, when nuns suddenly lapsed from the extremest austerities into an almost demoniac wickedness—a fact which only shows the uncontrollable vehemence of a long-denied desire. Saints made such by social compulsion are not men, but monsters. We have no wish to see the world filled with such; we look for nobler and loftier results, more in keeping with the dignity and majesty of man. God has so framed us as to make freedom of choice and action the very basis of all moral improvement, and all our faculties, mental and moral, resent and revolt against the idea of virtue by coercion. The whole scheme of Providence implies and is founded upon this freedom. Temptations abound on every hand. Means of self-indulgence and of self-ruin are furnished us in boundless profusion. There is no good thing which may not be perverted into an instrument of mischief. "Do we not," says Sir Philip Sydney, in his Defence of Poesy, "see skill of physic, the best rampart to our often assaulted bodies, being abused, teach poison, the most violent destroyer? Doth not God's word abused breed heresy, and his name abused become blasphemy? With a sword thou mayest kill thy father, and with a sword thou mayest defend thy prince and country." We do not chop off men's fingers because they may become [illegible]ckers and stealers; nor does God withhold from us the blessings of life because they may be made instruments of mischief; and why? Because life is a discipline, and not a final state; because virtue comes through self-control by resistance to evil; and because it is better, and more conducive to ultimate progress, to secure an independent and robust virtue, even at the cost of occasional falls and relapses, than to produce a sickly and feeble morality, which needs continual props and supports, and which has been forced on us from without, rather than generated within.

Who, indeed, is the truly virtuous man? Is it he who never struggles with temptation—who closes his eyes and ears, and shuts every avenue of enjoyment, that he may escape the necessity of self-control; or is it he who accepts the conditions God has imposed on his life, and, instead of skulking from the field, or retiring to some anchorite's cave or hermit's cell, fights manfully the battles of life?—who, indeed, never needlessly rushes to meet temptation, but who, trusting in God, boldly confronts it when assailed? Let John Milton answer this question. Nobly has he said: "He that *can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain,* and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true warfaring Christian. I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat." Golden words, which have been a thousand times quoted, but which can never lose their freshness nor value, because they declare a principle which is for all time. It is only by courtesy that this fugitive "virtue" can be allowed the name. Self-denial it is not, but simply abdication of self-government and responsibility, and out of it can grow no stalwart and defiant virtue, but only a dwarfish and decent morality, or rather effeminacy and moral cowardice, ready to surrender at the first attack, when assailed outside the bulwarks of law.

Modern philanthropy has yet to learn that that which purifies us, is trial, and that there can be no trial where there is no opportunity to do wrong. It is not in the hot-house or well-sheltered garden, but on the Alpine cliff, where the storm howls most furiously, that the toughest plants are found. It is not by treading "the primrose paths of dalliance," but *by* climbing the craggy steeps of difficulty, that either intellectual or moral athletes are reared. Hence it is that Spenser, describing his temperance under the person of Guyon, brings him in with his palmer through the cave of Mammon and the bower of earthly bliss, that he may see and know, and yet abstain. Men do not learn to swim by buoying themselves up with cork-jackets and life-preservers—still less by keeping clear of the water; nor do they use crutches to strengthen their legs. No doubt by stringent laws we may fill the world with *negative* virtue; but let us not cheat ourselves into the belief that by removing the provocations to sin we have removed the sin itself—that we have tamed the human passions because we have caged them in law. "Though ye take from a covetous man all his treasure," says the author of the Areopagitica, "he has one jewel left; ye cannot bereave him of his covetousness."

When will men understand that many results, desirable in themselves, are rendered comparatively valueless by the means employed to bring them about, and that a very small amount of *voluntary* well-doing is worth immeasurably more than all the compulsory well-doing which legislation can effect? We may twist and bend human nature into fantastic shapes, if we will; but that tough and hardy virtue which grows out of deliberate choice, will always be as much superior to that snug and trim morality which the law-giver rears, as the rough, gnarled oak, with the grotesque contortions of its branches, is superior to the smoothly-clipped uniformity of the Dutch yew-tree. Philanthropy is never so powerless as when she leans on the strong arm of the law for support—never so mighty as when she seeks to achieve her lofty ends by means in harmony with her own spirit. It has been justly said that the vast amount of individual anxiety, self-denial, enterprise, action, which the more compendious method of working by law will supersede, is of far more importance to permanent progress than the artificial order which the law may establish. Let the schemes of modern sentimentalists be adopted; let them, as Milton says, "go on subtilizing and casuisting till they have straightened and pared that liberal path which God has allowed us *into a razor's edge to walk on;*" let temperance, the support of the church, and the Lord's day observance, be handed over to compulsory instead of voluntary effort, and all the virtue which is now elicited, exercised and matured in seeking the accomplishment of these ends will remain dormant. Virtue will become mean and dwarfish; manly and robust morality will be supplanted by a canting sentimentalism; mere utilitarianism, with its scales and hair-balance, will become the standard by which every man's conduct will be regulated; and a thin varnish of outward morality will hide a depraved and rotten heart. Against such measures we shall always oppose a stubborn resistance, believing, with another, that the continuance of blotches, however frightful, is preferable to any skin-deep cure which involves the destruction of the individuality of virtue.

The Great War of the Charitable.

We yesterday called attention to the great war which has broken out in this city on Old Misery and its parent, Want, to be conducted by the various organized charitable associations of the different churches grouped together in two grand divisions or *corps d'armee*—the Young Men's Christian Association and the Chicago Christian Union—the latter representing the liberal, or heterodox element in our theology, and the former the Calvinistic and other orthodox tendencies of the popular mind. To-day we hear that another combatant is to step into the field—we refer to the Catholics under the lead of the highly respected society of the St. Vincent de Paul. They are taking up a position in front of the main works of the common enemy, and from that point they are ready to march to the attack. We announced yesterday that in this generous rivalry of the sects, in the holy endeavor to make Christianity a practical and palpable thing, we should act the part of the just judge, and at the end of the turmoil, when victory is won, declare the victor, accompanying the declaration with an appropriate crown.

To determine the merits of the rivals we have been compelled to adopt, as in the case of some field sports, a table of the comparative merits of the different acts which they will perform. For the information of all concerned, we print it here. The scale is from one to one thousand. We score for

A pair of children's shoes	10
A pair of men's shoes	15
A pair of women's shoes	12½
Reclaiming an abandoned woman	1,000
Restoring to his wife a drunken husband made sober	750
A flannel petticoat, large size	25
A flannel petticoat, small size	20
Loaf of bread	05
Bean porridge, hot	10
Praying with the hungry, without feeding	01
Tract, without soup	01
Exposing female impostor	50
Giving male impostor in charge of police	75
Load of coal given to widow, who needs but won't ask for it	250
Coal given to importunate who can be got rid of no other way	00
Attending poor woman in child-bed	150
Supporting mission school in the Fifth Ward	800
Holy Water	00
Holy Oil	00
Sitting down with poor ragged boy, talking to him as if he were a human being, and putting a good supper under his waistband and a dollar in his pocket	495
Saving pretty girl from ruin	1,000
Donation of $25 to hospital	160
Same to Catholic Magdalen Asylum	170
Giving to street beggar who keeps boarders	00
Getting situation for boy or girl	95
Loving Christian words, accompanied by loving Christian acts	775
Entire suit of baby linen	85
Cup of water (if that's all you can do) in "My name" to the poorest of these	907
Cup of water, if you can do more	00
Charity of each *corps d'armee* to the *personnel* of the other corps	164
Reclaiming each little erring child more sinned against than sinning	990

We have no further space for this table. The items in the list are too numerous to be printed all at once. And now, gentlemen of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Christian Union, and of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, if you are ready, fire away! Make the air thick with your missiles—your bomb-shells of bread and bundles, your round shot of boots, shoes, petticoats, pounds of tea, soap and candles, and your musket balls of small stores and baby clothes. Distribute as many tracts, sermons, *Ave Marias* and *credos* as you like, but do not omit the blankets or the potatoes. Chicago expects every Christian to do his duty!

Liabilities of Commercial Agents for Slander.

A Mr. Beardsley, of Norwalk, Ohio has just recovered $10,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court, from Mr. Tappan, proprietor of a "mercantile agency," in New York, for slander, the slander consisting in the reports made to the customers of the agency, in the usual course of business, as to the commercial standing of Mr. Beardsley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The above notice, which appeared in your Saturday morning's issue, may mislead the public mind, unless suitably explained. The "slander" for which Mr. Beardsley obtained a verdict of $10,000, sixteen years ago, was not an ordinary report "made in the usual course of business." The writer was, at the date of the alleged slander, in the office of Mr. Tappan, New York, and present at his interviews with Mr. Beardsley. Mr. B. demanded from Mr. Tappan two things, upon denial of which he threatened prosecution. *First,* that he should reveal the name of his correspondent; and *second,* that he should suppress the slanderous information. The first demand Mr. Tappan very justly refused to comply with. The second he treated, as the writer then thought, somewhat superciliously—he would not alter the record, nor promise not to communicate the information complained of. The jury, in view of these facts, decided that the slander was malicious, and gave a verdict accordingly. There is no case on record where the agencies have been successfully prosecuted for information communicated in the usual course of business, where no malice was apparent or presumable. Merchants, retail as well as wholesale, know too well the value of the agency to all concerned thus to make war upon it, and the [illegible] sustain the popular verdict. W. B. P.

PARIS.

The Rage for Pleasure.

Agencies to Check the Progress of Corruption.

The Battle with Sin.

A Joint Stock Company to Deliver Souls from Purgatory.

The Charitable and Religious Societies of Paris.

Louis Napoleon and the Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

Your correspondent in his last letter endeavored to point out some radical causes of the appalling amount of vice, sin and crime which exists in Paris and which occasions such rapid deterioration of the physical condition of the mass of the population, that it would be incapable of propagating itself many generations without the infusion of fresh blood from the country.

To enumerate and explain all of these causes would swell a letter to a volume. Some things must be taken for granted; among others, this: The natural human longing for pleasure is gratified in Paris by means addressed to the lower sensuous nature more than in other cities. People here *exploiter* the senses, but not equally nor according to their real proportionate importance. Not the real queen of the senses—hearing, through which comes culture of the mind and affection—not even sight—but taste, with its lower suit, is worshipped in Paris. Berlin for the ear, Rome for the eye, Paris for the taste.

THE RAGE FOR PLEASURE.

The pleasures sought here are more than ordinary pleasures, personal, selfish and exhausting. In the homely phrase they burn the candle of life at both ends.

Paris thus becomes the centre to which men resort from all parts of France and of the earth for sensuous gratifications. The supply creates the demand, the demand increases the supply.

Not that men are more selfish and sensual than similar classes in Naples, Madrid and other southern cities; but there has been built up here a great machinery for the gratification of what are called pleasure-loving people; and the articles they seek abound more and are cheaper than elsewhere.

Long years ago I knew an old Parisian in Naples. He was of the common sort, lively, chatty, bright and shallow. He conceived an eternal friendship for me in a day, and it lasted almost a month. He was fifty years my senior, but livelier and gayer than I. He had been in Naples forty years, doing a small business. As often as he accumulated a thousand francs he ran off to Paris, "to have a good time and spend it." "Ah!" said he, after recounting the expeditions he had made, "I have nearly a thousand francs ahead, and shall go off to Paris next month; but helas! it will be the last time, for I am already nearly eighty years old, and when one really gets old, what pleasure can one have, even in Paris?"

The other day there came to my apartment an old, but hale and hearty, and really jolly and honest French gentleman, who had spent several years in America. We were discussing the subject of game and fish, etc., about which he was earnest and eloquent. He admitted that the shad of America were perhaps as good as any French fish; but when we came to speak of game, and the canvas-back duck was mentioned, he went off in a fit of enthusiasm, and declared, almost with tears in his eyes, that nothing in France or the world could equal it. "Ah!" said he, throwing himself back in his chair, rolling up his eyes, and patting his paunch; "ah! my dear stomach, how delicious were those canvas-backs; and how we did enjoy them." It was droll to see him patting his stomach and addressing it as a familiar friend—"*ah! mon cher estomac,*" &c.

The number of those who have no end in life but sensuous enjoyment is greater in Paris than elsewhere, and gives a stronger tinge to the vast floating population.

The aggregate effect of such lives of course leaves permanent effect, and influences the social condition. One generation is enfeebled, and the next suffers the effect thereof. The opportunities for recuperation do not exist. Many families *run down* and fall into the suffering and dependent class, which therefore becomes disproportionately great.

AGENCIES TO STEM THE PREVAILING TIDE OF CORRUPTION.

But there is salt enough in humanity even here to check corruption, and various agencies are at work to check the progress of demoralization and to relieve the distress and suffering among the poor of Paris. There are, first, voluntary societies of really religious people; second, church agencies; third, governmental agencies.

Beautiful and cheering as green spots in a desert land, are the laical associations of good men and women for various benevolent works intended to stem the torrent of vice, and to elevate and improve the suffering class of the population. These associations propose to remedy some special form of evil, or lessen some special form of suffering.

They begin with the child before it is born, and help the mother in her travail. They provide for it in the cradle the comfort she cannot or will not obtain for it. They take care of it during the day while she goes out to her work. They adopt those whose parents are too vicious or careless to do their duty to them. They provide food, clothing, and schooling for neglected children. They adopt orphans and send them into the country to be brought up. They care for the sick and bury the dead.

Would I could do more than allude to these associations, and to the truly Christian men and women who, noiselessly, earnestly, almost hopelessly, strive and struggle against the demoralizing influences of the city.

More potential than these are the numerous associations for charitable purposes which are under the direction of the Roman clergy. These societies or agencies purport to minister to all forms of suffering and want; and bring all sorts of appliances, from the cradle for the infant to the shroud for the grave. They are powerful social agencies, and have been adroitly laid hold of by the Roman clergy as a means of recovering part of the power wrested from them by the revolution. These associations do good; but far less than the laical societies of the same kind. Some of these seem, to Protestants at least, to be engaged in trivial and useless, others in harmful work. A specimen of the first is the society for supplying lamps, and to poor parishes even oil, upon their pledge to keep a light perpetually burning before the sanctuary; and the association for keeping up service in the churches during the night, while the regular priests and attendants are asleep. A pious French writer says of this society: "By its assistance Christ will never lack worshippers; for at the hour when the faithful retire from the duties of the sanctuary, its active members come to take their places and to pass the night before the sanctuary. They are so numerous that each member is called upon only once a month for one hour. They have auxiliary members. It admits supernumerary or honorary members on payment of a franc for expenses, and they partake the benefit of the united prayers of the society. *Women are admitted to this class only.*"

Of the second kind are the

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE DELIVERANCE OF SOULS FROM PURGATORY,

the ordinary members of which, by paying three francs a year, and the honorary members by paying one hundred, have the benefit of the joint prayers of the association, and a certain number of masses, said once, at least, every month; or the associations for defunct priests, the members of which, by paying five francs, may insure perpetual masses for the benefit of the soul of some favorite priest.

The direct effect of these and similar agencies is to employ and feed the living priests, and to keep the machinery of the church in action. But it stops not here. The logical results of the doctrine of vicariousness are seen in many other ways. The just consequences of a life of sin are to be averted from the sinner by sacrifices on the part of another. People are led to visit hospitals, or to go on errands of charity, not by sympathy with the sufferer, nor by loyalty to conscience; but in order to gain so many merit-marks, part of which they direct to be set aside for the benefit of a beloved but unconverted friend, or to discharge part of the penalty which the soul of a departed one ought to pay for a life of sin, and the other part to be put down to their own credit. If such things can be of any avail, and departed spirits can have consciousness thereof, they must sometimes marvel at the apparent unfairness; as when the soul of a great sinner has a remission of nine-tenths of his punishment by the efforts of a powerful association, while another of less guilt is left to serve out the whole sentence, for lack of some mass "to take off a peck of Purgatorial pains."

PROSELYTISM.

These things mar the beauty of the spirit of charity. They make the Temple a commercial mart, in which is opened an account of debtor and creditor; so many deeds done by the right hand (which even the left should know not of) are credited to A and B, and the balance carried forward to the credit side of my own account. It may be said that such things are only the perversion of a beautiful sentiment, and merely show superstition on the part of individuals; but they show more than this; they reveal a reaction, and a strong tendency towards the old supremacy of the Romish hierarchy. By keeping up and extending superstition and mere formal worship they widen and strengthen the base on which the power and influence of the Romish Church rests. They could not exist so extensively in Paris and France without direct purpose and action on the part of the Romish clergy, and that could not avail without the imperial countenance. That countenance, however unwillingly, is manifestly given, and influences not only the internal but the external policy of the empire.

Nor is this reactionary spirit confined to France or to Europe; it gives new zeal to proselytism, which comes in as a disturbing element, and prevents the claims of humanity from being heard in the councils of rulers. Take the case of unhappy Crete.

She surely had a right to hope, that after long and bravely asserting claims for admission within the pale of Christian nations, the arm of humanity would have been stretched out to her aid; but that arm was so shortened by politico-religious considerations that it could not save.

Religious or rather sectarian considerations modify even the small influence which associations in the United States have in European affairs. The spirit of proselytism influences Protestant missionary boards just as it does the Roman propaganda fides. Both act as if they believed that where the Moslem dominates, his indifference to religious matters will leave a clearer field for making converts than where the Greek church becomes openly established; and therefore they strengthen the hand of the semi-barbarous and unprogressive Turks rather than help the struggling and progressive Greeks.

When in cabinet or council board the scales hang about even, a trifle determines the policy. Napoleon neither loves, nor reveres, nor hates the church, as such, but bore its support without extreme necessity. The policy towards Crete was doubtless influenced by the relations between church and State; and it would not be wonderful if the real order for Garibaldi's arrest came from Rome, via Paris, to Florence.

What is called the Eastern question will long be an open question, because underlying it is the struggle between the democratic element and the despotic element; and that cannot cease until Turkish institutions are radically modified or utterly swept away. It pains an American democrat to see that whenever the influence of his country can bear even indirectly upon this great question it is pretty sure to be thrown in favor of despotism.

This, however, is a digression from my subject, which was

THE CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS AGENCIES OF PARIS.

The second class of institutions under the direction of the Romish clergy is far superior to those mentioned above, and some of them are practical and highly useful. As a sample of the class, take the Œuvre de St. Nicholas, under the superintendency of the Archbishop of Paris. It is for boys of the industrial class who pay only thirty francs (six dollars) a month for board and tuition. This is, of course, much below actual cost.

There are besides facilities for entering boys whose parents are too poor to pay even this sum. There are over fifteen hundred pupils, about half of whom are in the Central School at Paris, the others in the branch schools in the country. The boys are pretty well instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and taught some mechanical art. Other societies receive and train some even of a poorer class, who are thus saved from vagabondage and ignorance. The number of those who are thus under direct clerical influence during the most impressionable period of their lives is very great.

It is curious to observe how the ebbs and flows of social currents are shown in the workings of some of these institutions which are devoted to education. Many intelligent and moral parents know that the instruction given in the clerical schools is less thorough and valuable than in the university, or the best laical schools; yet, on the whole, prefer for their children that tuition in which superstition is mixed up, to the education imparted by men supposed to hold religion of no account, and morality of very little.

Then come the numerous

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF VARIOUS FORMS OF SUFFERING,

hospitals, asylums and the like. Some of them have considerable revenues from invested funds which are increased by periodical contributions. These associations do good, but far less than laical societies of the same kind, because so large a part of it is absorbed by supernumerary priests, and so much wasted upon ceremonials behind which there is no more real religion than there is behind a [illegible] procession on the stage of a [illegible]. Even the Sisters of Charity, those [illegible] saints, (who, however, have so much which is really saintly about them, that on meeting them, one really doffs the hat which he hardly touches before a procession of priests in full costume,) even the Sisters of Charity are [illegible] and made to advance the power of the clergy.

Larger and more important even than these, are the institutions supported in whole or in part by the city of Paris, or by the Department of the Seine; and those dependent upon the imperial government. Foremost among these for real importance is the Hospice des Enfants Assistes, with its twenty-five thousand infant children and youth. It is the old Foundling Hospital enlarged and reformed, but not entirely free from the objectionable features which characterize such institutions.

S. G. H.

LITERATURE.

Mrs. Ellet's "Queens of American Society," to be soon published by Messrs. Scribner & Co., will contain sketches and portraits of the following persons: Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, of New York; Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt, of Kentucky; Mrs. Judge White, of New York; Mrs. B. H. Field, of New York; Mrs. President Polk, of Tennessee; Mrs. Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Waddell, of New York; Mrs. John Hancock, of Massachusetts; Mrs. John Jay, of New York; Mrs. Ackien, now Mrs. W. A. Cheatham, of Tennessee; Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, of New York; Madame Le Vert, of Alabama.

Ticknor & Fields' announcements for November are as follows: Whittier's "Snow-Bound," illustrated; Owen Meredith's "Lucille," illustrated; Dr. Holmes' novel, "The Guardian Angel;" Prof. Agassiz's "Journey in Brazil;" a new volume of poems by Robert Browning; and the continuation of the different editions of Dickens and Scott. The *Atlantic Almanac* is also announced; it is to be edited by O. W. Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell, and will have four colored illustrations and thirty other pictures.

A Paris edition of Tennyson's works, in five volumes, is said to be selling at the rate of five thousand copies a month. As the French hardly understand the laureate's poetry, the low price of the edition, ten francs, may have something to do with its large sale.

The author of the "Widow Bedott" sketches left a portfolio of unpublished manuscripts, which will be issued by G. W. Carleton & Company, under the title of "Widow Spriggins." The same house has in press a new Southern novel, entitled "Four Oaks."

Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the well-known publisher, has printed for private circulation a "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," which is said to be rich in its selections, especially in the English poets, from the time of Milton to that of Akenside.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will soon publish two volumes of "Historic Characters;" the characters in question being certain of the diplomatic and political contemporaries of the writer; as Talleyrand, Mackintosh, Cobbett, Canning and Peel.

Mr. Russell Martineau, Professor of Hebrew in the Manchester New College, is about to publish a "History of Israel, to the Death of Moses," a translation from the German of Professor Ewald, of the University of Gottingen.

Tickor & Fields have issued the twelfth volume of their Diamond edition of Charles Dickens' works. It contains "Oliver Twist," "Pictures from Italy," and "American Notes for General Circulation." The "Notes" have this new preface:

> "My readers have opportunities of judging for themselves whether the influences and tendencies which I distrusted in America had any existence but in my imagination. They can examine for themselves whether there has been anything in the public career of that country since, at home or abroad, which suggested that these influences and tendencies really did exist. As they find the fact they will judge me. If they discern any evidences of wrong doing in any direction I have indicated, they will acknowledge that I had reason in what I wrote. If they discern no such thing they will consider me altogether mistaken—but not wilfully.
>
> "Prejudiced I am not, and never have been otherwise than in favor of the United States. I have many friends in America. I feel a grateful interest in the country. I hope and believe it will work out a problem of the highest importance to the human race. To represent me as viewing America with ill-nature, coldness, animosity, is merely to do a very foolish thing, which is always an easy one."

The discovery is announced of a new feature in Shakspearian biography—nothing less than an unknown edition of "Venus and Adonis," and a second and "perfectly perfect" copy of the 1599 surreptitious edition of the *Passionate Pilgrim* and other pieces. The copy in the matchless Cassell collection at Cambridge has hitherto been considered unique. Its rival was found by Mr. Edmonds, of the house of Willis & Sotheran, large dealers in old books, on examination of the library of Sir Charles Isham, at Lamport in Northamptonshire. In a back lumber room, among hundreds of worthless old volumes, Mr. Edmonds discovered the *Passionate Pilgrim* bound up with an edition of *Venus and Adonis,* printed in 1599 for William Leake, and probably unique. These books are supposed to have been collected by Thomas Isham, who died in 1605. "There is every evidence," says Mr. Edmonds, "to show that the books have remained in the house from a very remote period, and that no additions have been made to the library for the last 150 years. The volume containing the two editions is bound in the original wrapping vellum, with strings, without any outside lettering, measures five inches by three-quarters of an inch, and contains, also, two rare tracts—*Epigrammes and Elegies,* by I. D. and C. M. (*i. e.,* Sir John Davies and Christopher Marlowe), and *Certaine of Ovid's Elegies,* by C. Marlowe, both printed at Middlesborough, without date, but probably about 1596.

Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes has gone to Montreal, where he will remain until his new romance, "The Guardian Angel," is issued in London. Our authors now take this method of securing to their English publishers a sort of copyright in their works, the law of England recognizing for the British publisher a claim which rival houses abroad have not so far dared to interfere with. Professor Holme's London publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., offered a very large sum for "The Guardian Angel," provided they could be secured in the way mentioned above. The novel will also be issued in book form next month by Ticknor & Fields.

The London *Bookseller* contains the following curious announcement, printed in displayed type: "To be sold by private contract, the copyright of a work in manuscript, entitled the Tower of Babel Discovered, and the Deluge Explained. The substance of which is contained in about 350 foolscap 4to pages. The author and compiler asserts that he has made one of the most important discoveries of the present age, namely, that of demonstrating the identity of the Great Pyramid of Egypt with the ancient Biblical Tower of Babel; and proving, by conclusive evidence, that the Mosaic Deluge was a local flood, produced by the bursting of an ancient African lake, the remains of which he points out, and also indicates in detail the cause of the great catastrophe." It is further announced that the purchaser will have the right to supply advance sheets to American publishers. Who bids?

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Sale of the Winona & St. Peters Railroad to the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

We announced a few days since that the negotiations which had for some time been pending between the Winona & St. Peters Railroad Company, and the Northwestern Company of Chicago, for the transfer of the Winona & St. Peters Railroad, had been definitely consummated, and that on the 1st of November next the road in question will become the exclusive property of the Northwestern Company.

Speaking of this purchase the Winona *Republican* says:

> "This important event was doubtless hastened by rapid strides being made in Northern Iowa and Minnesota by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, whose line of railroad from McGregor to Minneapolis is now nearly ready to be operated for public use. The Northwestern, with a powerful combination of roads in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, cannot afford to surrender the fruitful young State of Minnesota to any rival enterprise, and hence the timely grasp which it has made upon this, the main thoroughfare in the State, leading from Winona far westwardly to the Missouri.
>
> While we, as citizens of Winona, cannot but regret the change of ownership of this road in so far as it [illegible] interests the enterprising and generous gentlemen who have constructed and hitherto controlled it, yet, inasmuch as a change became inevitable, we much rejoice that the road has fallen into the possession of so powerful, energetic and resolute a company as the Northwestern. This transfer insures to us of Winona a direct and speedy connection with Chicago. We are informed on good authority that the Northwestern Road is to be immediately pushed from Madison in the direction of Winona, and that the Winona Eastern Connection now being built on the opposite side of the Mississippi, with a view to forming a junction with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road near LaCrosse, will form a part of the new air line from Chicago to Winona—the whole of which will probably be completed within a year."

The Milwaukee folks are evidently deeply chagrined at the absorption of this highly important Minnesota road by the Chicago mammoth "Northwestern," as it will withdraw from Milwaukee a large portion of the grain trade of Minnesota. The *Sentinel* thus growls over the matter:

> "The Winona & St. Peters Railroad of Minnesota, has been sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Company for a consideration, the amount of which is not yet made public. The sale has been the occasion of considerable remark in this city, inasmuch as this has always been considered a legitimate feeder of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the present sale *scatters that prospect to the four winds at once.* The matter has been under negotiation for some time, and it is alleged, we believe, by the representatives of the W. & St. Peters route that a sale had been as good as made, once or twice, but slipped through on account of the failure of the other party to do what had been verbally agreed. A similar allegation is now made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul managers against the other party. Leastwise, it was generally believed, in railroad circles, that the M. & St. Paul Company would soon be in possession of the line, when it was suddenly announced that a transfer had been made to the Northwestern. 'All is fair in war,' and the same applies, we suppose, to railroads as well.
>
> "It is most probable that the Northwestern has been spurred to make this effort on account of its present active rivalry with the Illinois Central, and probably wishes to use its newly acquired line as a feeder, by boats of its main line, leaving the Mississippi River at Fulton. The purpose, doubtless, is to complete a connection with Chicago by way of Madison and the Baraboo Valley; though the great expense of this enterprise may delay its consummation considerably."

The Illinois Staats Zeitung and Negro Suffrage.

A few days since the Missouri *Republican* published an article alleging that the *Staats Zeitung* of this city had abandoned the policy of negro suffrage, and in effect joined the Copperhead party. This false and injurious statement, having been copied in one of the papers of this city, the *Staats Zeitung* replies in a vigorous editorial, from which we translate the following:

> "We have, in the article which is probably the one alluded to, *not argued against negro suffrage,* but have simply stated the *fact* that the Anglo-American Republicans have not yet, in sufficient numbers, taken their stand upon the principle of universal suffrage *in the North,* to render a victory of the party upon a platform turning upon that issue as its cardinal principle,probable. If *stating* a disagreeable fact is synonymous with *approving* it, we should be sorry to notice the desertion of the Chicago newspaper to the Copperhead party, since it has undoubtedly announced the fact of Judge Sharswood's election.
>
> "The *Republican* had better not reproach German Republicans with any dubious sentiments upon the question of negro suffrage. The boot belongs on the other leg—most decidedly so. The danger which we noticed in our recent article consists in the fact that there remains yet—unfortunately—a very large portion of Anglo-American Republicans with whom the vulgar prejudice against color is as strong as ever. Not by the votes of *German* Republicans has negro suffrage been rejected in *every* Northern State in which, since last year, the question has been put to a popular vote, but by the votes of American Republicans, just numerous enough to change the Democratic minority to a majority. Not *German* Republicans have, in Ohio, constituted to swell the majority of 40,000 against negro suffrage, but thousands of American Republicans have. No single American Republican has been expelled from any political association for having voted against negro suffrage, but German Turners have. And whenever in this State the question shall be laid before the people, the *Republican* may safely stake all it is worth that the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* will most energetically advocate the adoption of suffrage without regard to color.
>
> "So far as that is concerned we are all right. Of that the *Republican* may be as sure as our readers are. But because it is so, we may with so much more frankness, though not without regret, state the fact that great numbers of our American fellow Republicans are *not* all right; that even considerations of political necessity are too feeble to wean them from their vulgar prejudice; and that, since as yet all Republican Northern States have voted against the adoption, by *themselves,* of negro suffrage, Mr. Stevens' attempt to butt his head against the wall of the existing prejudice, would, in all probability have no other effect than defeat.
>
> "There prevails, on this question, a similar difference between German and American views and motives, to that which obtained ten years ago, in regard to slavery. We Germans, were opposed to slavery, because we considered it a crime against humanity; and with a single eye to the interests and rights of the enslaved; while at that time the majority of the American Republicans (excepting the old Abolitionists that stood on religious or moral ground), opposed slavery merely because it was destructive of the material prosperity of the community; that is to say, because it was opposed to the *interests* of the whites. Thus, also, large numbers of American Republicans have demanded negro enfranchisement in the *South,* not from an abstract sentiment of justice toward the negroes, or in order to benefit *them,* but because they believed their votes to be the only effective *instrument* of reconstruction, or, as General Schurz styles it, a 'political necessity.' On the other hand, wherever German Republicans advocate negro suffrage, they do so simply because *justice* demands it, and because, so far as enfranchisement is concerned, the enfranchised are not a *means* but an *end.* The result of this fundamental difference of views is obvious. It is the rejection (by means of enough Republican votes to give the Democrats a majority) of negro suffrage in all those Northern States that have voted upon it since the war.
>
> "The question then occurs: Is it to be expected that the prejudice *yet* governing the political action of a large portion of Anglo-American (not German) Republicans will be eradicated *soon enough* to enable the party to carry next year's election upon a platform, of which the enforcement of negro suffrage upon the *Northern States* by federal action should be the main plank? To that question we have answered in the negative. The *Republican* may answer in the affirmative. That would, certainly, imply a difference of opinion in regard to the bearings of the political situation, but not at all in regard to the principles of liberty and justice."

☞ Beecher says: "I have given thousands of dollars to people in distress, with the understanding that it was to be paid back, but I never received but three dollars back—and that was from a black woman."

NEW YORK.

A Ristori Rhapsody.

The Great Tragedienne in Her New Roles.

Myrrha.

A Few Words About Alfieri.

The Fordham Races and Other Diversions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

BY WAY OF A BEGINNING,

wrote Francisque Sarcey, in the *Opinion Nationale,* after seeing Ristori in Beatrix, *for the first time:* "I left the theatre transported. Is there a more delicious pleasure in the world than that of admiring what is truly worthy of admiration? It reddens the blood; you gladly give yourself up to the emotion; you believe yourself better for having been capable of feeling it; you sleep better for it, and enjoy a better appetite."

What appreciative Sarcey says with so much expansion I have been thinking and feeling for the last month, and have quoted him because it is balm to the soul to find a critic as generous in his praise of what is great, as most of our critics are in gilding over what is bad. I know of nothing so delightful as to publicly recognise extraordinary merit, let it come in whatever shape it will, questionable or otherwise; and this nothing less than duty is the more grateful because as most things in this world, particularly in art, are done wrong, the critic who respects himself and his profession is obliged to tell many unpleasant truths, and, alas! the censure is necessarily more frequent than praise. There is but one compensation for exquisite pain, and that is exquisite pleasure. Who undergoes the one must experience the other, and I have so revelled in the latter sensation recently that I find myself endowed with vitality enough to live through a Niagara of agony.

BOOT-BLACKING EXTRAORDINARY.

It seems to me that the most menial respectable service one human being can perform for another is to black his or her boots; consequently to apply for this office is to show the greatest possible respect for genius of which I am capable. Were Shakspeare alive, I should beg to be employed as boot-black in ordinary. No less humbly would I prostrate myself before the glory of Mrs. Browning's character. After reading that great mediæval romance, "Romola," I longed to polish several pairs of Mrs. Lewes' bootees, and since seeing Ristori in "Myrrha" and "Marie Antoinette," I have, "in my mind's eye, Horatio," administered large quantities of Day & Martin to all the leather in which Ristori ever encased her handsome feet.

"MYRRHA."

Before the wonderful classic statue of Myrrha, I can only bow in silence. After beholding it, Lamartine went home and wrote a beautiful poem. Were I another Lamartine, I would do the same. Yet had Lamartine lived in New York, I greatly doubt whether he could have been inspired to write poetry. He would have been bullied out of his inspiration by the surrounding atmosphere. To be in earnest about anything, particularly art, in New York, seems the height of absurdity. None but [illegible] of vital force that might be so much better employed in skimming over the surface of the touch-and-go life peculiar to this metropolis. Believe, then, that perhaps I *might* be able, but do not dare to write a poem about Ristori's "Myrrha." I have only courage enough to say that in its personation Ristori attains the utmost pinnacle of acting, and that the art she therein displays is as much higher than that employed in "Medea" and "Elizabeth" as Chimborazo is higher than the level of the sea. It is a common failing with poor humanity to condemn what it does not understand, and as Pagan art is beyond our comprehension, we very quietly turn our back upon it and call it immoral. The consequence is that, saving with an educated minority, the "Myrrha" that made Ristori's reputation in Paris, here proved a failure, so far as attraction means success. In her hands "Myrrha" is the purest as she is the most unfortunate of Pagans. This was Alfieri's intention when he conceived the tragedy. "I have seen Pellandi, Marchionni and Internari in Myrrha," said a clever old Italian the other night; "the three great Italian actresses of three generations of play-goers, and much as I admire all of these women, I must award the crown to Ristori."

ALFIERI.

One might have supposed that the name of so classic an author as Alfieri would have commanded some slight respect in New York. Not at all. A biographical dictionary has pronounced Alfieri a gentlemanly villain, and "Myrrha" the fit offspring of a vicious mind, and there is where the "untranslatable poet" and his works are left. For this Italy has to thank France. The reason why the French detest Alfieri is evident enough. Alfieri detested the French. Imbibing a prejudice against the nation when quite young, a prejudice first inspired by a coxcombical dancing master, and aggravated by a sight of the Duchess of Parma and her suite all bedaubed with rouge, which was then only used by the French, Alfieri never recovered from his juvenile impressions, but rather allowed them to strengthen with his years. In his autobiography, which to the student is one of the most interesting that was ever written, he speaks of "the horrible French U! that had always disgusted him, "for it brings a grimace upon the face, like that of a monkey trying to talk. * * It makes me laugh every time I hear it, especially at the theatre, where one is reminded (particularly in the word *nature*) of a person contracting his lips to blow hot soup." Then Alfieri does not hesitate to inveigh against French tragedy, with its "stupid monotony of versifying by completes and hemistiches." "The insipid, monotonous, frigid, sing-song of French verse," did not seem to him poetry, either before or after he knew what verse meant. He dared to defy Voltaire by writing, not one, but two tragedies on the subject of Brutus, and, worst of all, vented his indignation against the French Revolutionists, who had ridden roughshod over Italy, by publishing a collection of tirades against *la grande nation* which he baptized by the name of Misogallo, and regarded as among his best literary works—an opinion not confirmed by posterity. That the French criticism of to-day should be averse to Alfieri is therefore quite natural. Napoleon, who was an enthusiastic admirer of tragedy, and would have made Corneille a prince had he lived in the days of the First Empire, would not hear Alfieri's name mentioned. Monti was Napoleon's poet, for Monti had written verses in honor of The Bonaparte, and Alfieri had declaimed against tyrants. What Napoleon thought years ago the French think now, and much as dramatic critics laud the "Myrrha" of Ristori they endeavor to deny Alfieri's genius by declaring that he stole from the very French poets whom he abused, a statement so absurd as to require no contradiction at this late day, when Alfieri's originality is admitted by dispassionate judges. As Alfieri's theatre is founded on the classical school, a family likeness to the French is a foregone conclusion. Herein lies the similarity; but, of the two, Alfieri possesses infinitely more individuality. To liken him to Shakspeare, however, is a mistake, for there is nothing in common between them. The romantic and classic schools are as wide apart as the poles. America ought to have made Alfieri welcome, for this liberty-loving poet was among the first to sing the praises of Washington and American freedom, in an ode that, strange to say, has never been translated.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

If I am "sicklied o'er with a pale cast of thought," it is because I have been plunged in the horrors of the French Revolution for a fortnight. Night after night have I been fascinated by the sorrowful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, until it seemed as if seventy years had rolled back, and *sansculottism,* "the frightfullest thing ever born of time," reigned over the earth. A more truthful picture of history never came from the hands of the dramatist than this last effort of Giacommetti. He has done his work most conscientiously, taking some liberties with facts it is true, but none that mar the general accuracy of the whole drama; and when it is remembered that he wrote Marie Antoinette in three months, one is not a little astonished at his accuracy. As for Ristori's interpretation of the heroine, the least to be said of it is that it is perfect. You lose sight of the theatre entirely, so real is her acting, and this reality pervades the entire drama. Never in America has any play been so ably sustained from beginning to end, from hero and heroine to servant and *sansculotte.* It is a study not only of dramatic art, but of the French Revolution, such as one ought to thank heaven for. To have been deprived of it would have been an irreparable loss, and those pococurantes who shake their heads and declare that Ristori made a mistake to return to this country, because she may not coin quite as much money as she did last year, as we wanting in appreciation of her genius, as they are blind to the immense benefit done to dramatic art by the continued presence of its greatest exponent.

There are always just so many people in the world who live for the purpose of throwing stones at the True, the Beautiful and the Good, actuated by that green-eyed monster, jealousy. To rise above the dead level of humanity is to be a target for every envious shaft that hurtles through the air. It is a crime that little people never can forgive; therefore it was soothing syrup to New York pococurantes when they could put on record that Ristori began her engagement with poor houses. Unfortunately the poor houses would not last. Leaving the classic drama, which cannot be successful here, though played by angels, Marie Antoinette was produced. It proved a very great triumph, and is likely to be more attractive than Elizabeth, for the reason that the drama appeals to the sensibilities of the most undemonstrative, and Ristori's ability is seen to so much better advantage. Her appearance also takes captive the eye, her costume being the most beautiful she has yet worn, displaying her noble figure in all its grace and symmetry.

A NEW ACTOR.

Last year Ristori's company was deficient in a very essential point. There was not an actor therein who was fit to personate heroes. More than one play was ruined by the absence of a sympathetic lover. No such complaint can now be made, for Signor Bozzo, the leading tragedian, is an exceedingly fine actor. His school is admirable, and in Louis XVI. he gives such a truthful impersonation of the weak but excellent King of France, as to win enthusiastic bravos even beside the beautiful majesty of Ristori's Marie Antionette. Bozzo is handsome, likewise sympathetic, and his Essex in Elizabeth is, after the past representatives, a delightful revelation. After Salvini and Rossi, the two greatest Italian actors living, Bozzo is considered the best tragedian in Italy. Certainly, it is the greatest possible comfort to see an actor move an audience without bellowing like a bull, or sacrificing truth to nature for the sake of explosive "points." If the American school of acting would but fashion itself upon that of Italy and France, we should have cause to rejoice. How much ability has been thrown away by a false school, anyone may calculate who sees Edwin Forrest and knows the number of his imitators. In former days Mr. Forrest possessed undoubted genius, and, had he been subdued by art, he would not have outlived his reputation, as alas! is now the case.

BEATRIX.

On dit, that in the spring Ristori will assume her great *role* of Beatrix *in French,* written for her by Legouve, and acted at the Odeon in Paris with immense success. If so, there will be one more dramatic era to record, and pococurantes will be more indignant than ever at Americans who persist "in running after foreigners." As if genius did not belong to all the world, and was not a spark of divinity!

FORDHAM RACES.

Perhaps it ought not to be told in Gath, nor even whispered in Askelon, that the recent races at Jerome Park were, so far as horses were concerned, a failure. Still, everybody knew it, and turfmen are disgusted. Beginning with a death—that of Cassidy, the jockey—the sport concluded with a four mile race between Onward and Morrissey, which was nothing more than a farce, and so melancholy a one that even laughter became an impossibility. Attempting to run two races in succession, Onward overreached himself and lost both, nor was it the least glory for Morrissey to be victorious in the latter contest, as Onward made no effort for the last mile. He quietly retired from public gaze before completing it, leaving Morrissey to pass the judges' stand at a gentle pace without any competition whatever. The race of the season was of course Kentucky's [illegible] time. When Ajax defied the lightning, [illegible] attempted to drive the horses of the sun, [illegible] much more daring than Kentucky when he [illegible] to beat what never yet was beaten. It is no discredit to the noble animal that he did not fulfill his owner's expectations; and perhaps had he been ridden differently (for on both the first two miles he exceeded the necessary speed), his powers of endurance might have been greater. It was sad to see so fine a creature appear so thoroughly exhausted and beaten as he did at the end of the fourth mile, and I think Kentucky must have understood the sympathetic regret that was universally expressed for him in his misfortune.

Cassidy's death during the first hurdle-race was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. Negrita, the horse ridden by this jockey, was without pedigree, and therefore should have been ruled out of the race. To permit him to run was braving fate, and showed a degree of thoughtlessness in the managers of the hurdle races, that is not likely to be repeated. The *Tribune* advocates the abandoning of hurdle races, a proposition, however, that is not likely to be received with favor. Men and women take infinite delight in hair-breadth escapes, and would rather have a jockey killed every year than forego the excitement of seeing horses leap hurdles. Cassidy's death produced no [illegible] whatever in the gaily dressed multitude that thronged the grand stand. Only a man dead, you know. A jockey does not cost thousands of dollars, and so what difference does it make? Now, if Kentucky had dropped down dead, the dear creatures in the latest Paris fashions might have shed a tear—and even suggested a memorial of the sad event.

Nothing could have been finer than the weather during the races. The air was its balmiest, the sun his brightest. Ladies fluttered like butterflies, and if the *genus equus* did not perform its portion of the programme to the satisfaction of the turfmen, the *genus homo* revelled in gaiety and gave little heed to professional criticism. Judges of horses are almost as rare as judges of painting and music. The turfman wails at the want of public appreciation as sadly as does the artist. So goes the world.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

This admirable play was revived at Wallack's last Monday evening, for the purpose of introducing Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant to this season's public. A comedy of greater possibilities can hardly be found on the English stage. The play-bills assure us that "Still Waters" was written by Tom Taylor. So thought I once, and honored Mr. Taylor accordingly, until I chanced upon Charles Bernard's powerful romance, "*Le Gendre*"—The Son-in-law—and discovered that Mr. Taylor had stolen idea, plot and even dialogue, neck and heels, body and soul, from Charles Bernard's romance! Instead, however, of making Mrs. Sternhold the mother of Mrs. Mildmay, he converts her into an aunt, and in order to make the play *original,* transfers the scene from France to England! To steal a loaf of bread is a crime; to appropriate another man's brains is an occupation worthy of a gentleman and a scholar, and consequently largely indulged in by men and women of social position. Tom Taylor has written very clever and original things, but "Still Waters Run Deep" is not one of them. He has translated a French romance into an English play. That is the truth of the matter, and it is strange that the "Babbington-White-Braddon" detectives allow Mr. Taylor to peacefully repose on Charles Bernard's laurels.

K. F.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES

NO FULL MOON.

A curious circumstance occurred this year, and which has only now led to some discussion. Last February was a month, says the *Mechanics' Magazine,* in which no full moon occurred. A few journalists in Italy got hold of the fact, and at once pronounced it to be an exceedingly rare occurrence. Some said it could only happen once in 25,000 centuries! Others, more moderate, simply adverted to the fact that there [illegible] mention of such a thing in Genesis.

After much dispute in the columns of the daily papers, the question caught the eye of the well-known astronomer of Milan, M. Schiaparelli, who has now disposed of it very summarily, showing that in 1847 the very same thing took place, there being full moons on January 31, at six minutes past nine a. m., and on March 2 following, at forty-five minutes past three a. m. In 1828, there was a similar occurrence at Washington.

LIFE IN BURMAH.

A writer observes in *Temple Bar:* To attempt to preserve any property in Burmah is folly. The greatest care can do no more than let things spoil as slowly as possible. I had a valuable guitar on going there, which was locked away in its case for several weeks, on account of having to send for strings to Calcutta. Upon unlocking the case the instrument was found to have collapsed. It was literally lying in so many pieces at the bottom of the case, every particle of glue having given way under the influence of a few weeks' damp. Books parted from their bindings; picture frames actually fell from the nail on which they were hung (or rather from the hole through which they were hung) in four pieces on the ground, until we learned to nail them together; and clothes discarded at the commencement of the week became green with mold before the washing day came round. At last I was obliged to have some large wicker-work hencoops made, under which I placed the "chatties" (or earthenware pots) of burning charcoal, and hung the dirty clothes over them daily, or I should have had all our wardrobes ruined.

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND.

In the year 1845, 7.00 per cent of the births registered in England were of children born out of wedlock; in the year 1855, 6.4 per cent; in the year 1865, 6.2 per cent—45,[illegible] of the whole 74[illegible],069 born alive. It seems probable, however, that in the large towns some, and perhaps a rather considerable proportion of the legitimate births still escape registration, or are wrongly *registered.* Taking the latest returns writes the London *Times,* those for 1865, recently issued, the registers represent that in England as a whole 6.2 of every 100 children born in that year were illegitimate; but in London only 4.1 in 100. In the metropolitan counties, also, and in many of the large towns, the proportion returned is below the average. The returns for 1865 show as many as 8.3 per cent illegitimate of the children born in North Wales, 8.8 per cent also in Lincolnshire, 9 per cent in Nottinghamshire, 9.3 per cent in Shropshire, 9.4 per cent in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 9.6 per cent in Westmoreland, 10.6 per cent in Norfolk, and 11.7 per cent in Cumberland. These are the counties in which we may always look for an excessive proportion of children born out of wedlock.

A LEGEND OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

There is a wild legend in connection with the Great Eastern steamship, the origin of which I do not know, but the shipwrights firmly believe in it. So much has been written about the construction of this famous vessel, that the slightest allusion to it here will suffice. She is a ship of two cases, or skins, as they are called; that is, she is almost like one ship fitted inside of another. Between the inner and the outer skins the workmen can crawl for repairs. Dreadfully dark and sepulchral, of course, it is in there, for, from the nature of the space, the workman must be completely closed in, excepting at the spot at which he enters. Very few smiths or shipwrights would care to work in her alone, for two terrible spectres are supposed to haunt the place. Almost all the men who were engaged in the construction of the vessel believe that, somewhere there in the darkness and thick air, lie two skeletons which can never be found till the vessel is broken up. These are the remains of a smith and a riveter, the latter being a lad. During the construction of the vessel these two worked all through the week, keeping full time, and their work lay in between the skins. The smith was an elderly man, of a moody temper, who made no friends, and was not popular with his mates. No one had seen him leaving work; nobody was interested about him. But one pay day both he and his lad failed to appear at the pay table to draw their money. They never were heard of any more by any one who worked on the Great Eastern. Of course their absence was noticed by the time-keeper and other officials; but the missing men being, as I have said, unpopular with their comrades, there had been very little inquiry about them until it was found that their money was not claimed. It was then noted that the last time they had been seen they were at work in the "case" of the ship, and before long it became a fixed notion that by a fall, or by the effect of some vapor, the two men had been killed, or stunned until closed in, and all the host of men who worked on the great ship believed that somewhere in the vast hulk there lay two skeletons which, for some reason, could never be found—the prosaic idea that the old fellow and his helper had left without warning for a better job, finding, of course, no favor.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

FREE RELIGION.

The Spirit of the Movement.

From the New York Tribune.

A "Report on Free Religion," published by Adams & Co., Boston, and sold by James Miller in New York, contains addresses at a meeting held last May in Boston, by O. B. Frothingham, Henry Blanchard, Lucretia Mott, Robert Dale Owen, John Weiss, Oliver Johnson, Francis E. Abbott, D. A. Wasson, T. W. Higginson, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, on the conditions and prospects of free religion in America. The term free religion appears to indicate a more definite announcement of ideas and principles which have heretofore floated more or less vaguely in the public mind, but which now in accordance with the natural laws of thought seek for more distinct and formal expression. It is stated in the pamphlet that in the opinion of many persons the time has come for a new religious departure; that the old parties in Christendom have become frost-bound and immovable, allowing people from the outside to come in, but opening no door by which people from the inside could go out. The spirit of the movement is briefly explained by one of the prominent speakers: "I say a new departure has already taken place. Egypt has by multitudes been left. A great exodus has long been going on. The vast armies are on the march. Some are just lighting their first camp fires; some are packing up their luggage for the move; some have just stepped into the Red Sea; others are on the other side. Some are just tasting the waters of bitterness, and some have just plucked the herb which sweetens the waters. Some are out among the sands, wandering about, tired, scattered groping; some are at the foot of the mountain, waiting to hear the trumpet; some have heard the trumpet, and passed on; some have gone beyond the wilderness and touched its utmost verge, and, ascending to the high land, are looking down upon the field before them; others again have gone into the field, have found the promised land, [illegible] brought back a report of the fruits and flowers and the people there, have found it a familiar land, the great promised land of the Lord, which the Lord originally gave to all his faithful children; they are at home there. These great masses of people, existing as masses, are [illegible] latent, unconscious of their own intellectual, philosophical and spiritual condition. Some, as I have intimated in my figure, are organized, more or less. Some are entirely disorganized. Some are already beginning to crystallize by the touch of circumstances, and fall within their lines. Some, understanding themselves very well, and their own position, are utterly at a loss to understand the position of their neighbors, or to know how they are related to other classes of feelers, thinkers, and believers, who are out on the same general march. Now it is believed that all these persons, however named or declining to be named; however conscious or unconscious of their own position, have, nevertheless, started from the same centre; are heading for the same general point; are moving along in a zigzag course very much but still in the same parallel lines, and are related to one another by certain affinities of feeling, thought and purpose which make them one in spirit and in faith. It was further said that the meeting was to represent [illegible] to be found in the community, asking to be heard not as disorganizers, but as organizers; not as men who would scatter to the winds, but as men who would gather together out of all the corners of the earth those who sincerely believe, think and feel, and worship alike. They wish to make no criticism upon the past, none upon the Catholic Church, none upon the Protestant Church, and none upon the Liberal Church. The positive essence of religion, as declared by one of the speakers "is the absolute affirmation of Spirit, in and by the soul of man. That is my definition of it. Spirit, pure, universal, free, embracing all necessity, and holding in it the everlasting solution of divine freedom; this is forever [illegible] in the soul of man. That absolute affirmation is [illegible], reflected in the spontaneous worship of humanity. It is the affirmation of Spirit as with man and in him, electing him to the participation of its eternal empire. The spontaneous worship of humanity testifies to religion as latent and native; religion itself is essentially the affirmation of God, of free, sovereign being, neither foreign to man nor limited by him."

The publication of this pamphlet is important, less on account of the [illegible] ideas which it urges than of the high character of the men who figure in its pages, whose earnestness, intellectuality and love of truth and goodness must command attention and respect even from those who differ most widely from their conclusions.

Topsey-Turvey World.

If the butterfly courted the bee,
And the owl the porcupine;
If churches were built in the sea,
And three times one was nine;
If the pony rode his master,
If the buttercups ate the cows;
If the cat had the dire disaster
To be worried, sir, by the mouse;
If mamma, sir, sold the baby
To a gypsy for half a crown;
If a gentleman, sir, was a lady—
The world would be upside down!
If any or all of these wonders
Should ever come about,
I should not consider them blunders,
For I should be inside out!

CHORUS.

Ba-ba, black wool,
Have you any sheep?
Yes, sir, a pack-full,
Creep, mouse, creep!
Four and twenty little maids
Hanging on the pie,
Out jumped the honey-pot,
Guy Fawkes, Guy!
Cross-latch, cross-latch,
Sit and spin the fire,
When the pie was opened
The bird was on the brier!

—*Lilliput Lev[illegible]*

The Last Word.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset! all stands fast;
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans, and swans are geese;
Let them have it how they will;
Thou art tired; best be still!

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee;
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged—and broke at last.

Charge once [illegible]
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall.

☞ Victor Hugo has quarrelled with his whole family, and lives now in a *small villa* in the neighborhood of Brussels. He has two new [illegible], one in prose and one in verse, ready for the press. One of these volumes will be entitled "The Spirit of Three Revolutions." Madame Victor Hugo, after living happily with the great poet for nearly half a century, has separated from him and taken up her abode in Paris. Great efforts are being made by the friends of the family to reconcile them. The whole blame is laid upon Hugo's shoulders. It is said that he is already sick of his harsh conduct toward his wife, and will invite her soon to return to him.

☞ The King of Prussia, notwithstanding his fierce looks, is a very mild-tempered man. His servants say that he has never scolded them yet, and mention, among other anecdotes in proof of this assertion, that one day last winter the King, by the neglect of a servant, was suddenly covered with a cloud of soot from the chimney, while he was writing at his desk. The King rang the bell, and when the guilty footman came in, pale and trembling, the King said to him, very meekly, "[illegible] I have had a little accident; help me to clean my clothes, and carry my desk to another room. I believe I can not work here to-day."

☞ The most melancholy news reaches us concerning the health of the Empress Charlotte. There seems no hope of her recovering her reason. The other day the inmates of the Chateau de Tervueren, where she has been living lately, were thrown into the greatest consternation by her sudden disappearance. For a long time the search was in vain. At last they discovered the unfortunate Princess hidden in a distant wood close to a farm, where it appeared she had offered herself as dairymaid to the farmer's wife, who had not recognized her.

☞ As a special inducement, the manager of the Vienna Theatre, at which Ada Menken performed, stated on the play-bills that all gentlemen reserving orchestra chairs would be entitled to an introduction to Ada in her dressing-room. However, only one gay old fellow, armed with a regular columbiad of an opera-glass, profited by the sweet privilege. Ada was in bad humor during her short stay in Vienna.

☞ Offenbach, the composer of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, had, last year, an income of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and yet he is so hard up that he will probably be obliged to go into bankruptcy. No one knows how he squanders all the money. Those managers in Germany paid him forty-one thousand francs.

☞ Lamartine's new work will be entitled "France and Her Future." The poet will sell it by subscription. Subscribers will have the pleasure of paying him in person. Michelet has finished his great History of France. The last volume will be published in a few weeks.

WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

ome Words on the Dead.

[illegible]s of Mortuary Rights—Tomb[illegible] as Liars—Fashion at Funerals—[illegible]ions of Mourning—Fashion[illegible]rrow—Grief, and its Measure—An Old Maxim Dissected—The [illegible] and the Theatres—Turner Hall [illegible]al Rehearsal—Latest Musical [illegible]—New Novels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1867.

[illegible] of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] man any rights which a dead [illegible] to respect? [illegible] question with due consideration [illegible]ings of a dead man. I know it is [illegible] thing to be a dead man. There [illegible] lots, no operas, no new novels, [illegible] styles, no duck-shooting, no sensa[illegible] other bank of the Styx. [illegible] appreciated that poet who would [illegible]ways. I would. [illegible] that other poet who wanted to [illegible] summer time. I am so little par[illegible]out the time as to prefer not to die [illegible].

[illegible] those gushing young women who [illegible]ular about a willow tree, with a [illegible]le into it, at the head board, and [illegible] at the foot-board. [illegible]pulchro-botanical yearnings are [illegible]ed by a very strong friendship for [illegible] old world.

[illegible] reminds me to again ask the ques[illegible] a live man any rights which a [illegible] is bound to respect? [illegible]s suggests, first, Tombstones. [illegible]pared to make a wager with any [illegible] party that in a match for the [illegible]hip of lying, a tombstone would [illegible]ias with Sapphira thrown in, and [illegible] odds. *His facet* is literally true, [illegible] the only true thing the majority [illegible] can say. If the ghosts of the late [illegible] who are always eminent—are per[illegible] stroll about cemeteries at their [illegible] astonishment at reading their [illegible] must be of the most supernatural [illegible] whose small soul in his earthly [illegible] not have been found with a micro[illegible] astonished to discover that he was a [illegible]rted man and a benefactor, with [illegible]lusions to the possibility of his [illegible] an angel in disguise. [illegible]ho went through the world with[illegible]ponsibility of a single moral prin[illegible] his vest, suddenly finds that he [illegible]ssed of all the cardinal virtues, [illegible]tten down on cool marble as an ex[illegible] the rising generation. [illegible]n who, in the earthly tabernacle, [illegible]gual scourge of her neighborhood, [illegible] that she was the loveliest of her [illegible] is now an angel with the hand; [illegible]ngs to be found in the whole orni[illegible] tribe of the upper air. [illegible]hose highest ambition was to go [illegible]fe quietly, doing as much good as [illegible] his fellows, and to go out of life [illegible]tleman, finds himself kicking up [illegible] dust under a huge monument [illegible]ost elaborate description, gaudy [illegible]ling, wreaths, chaplets, urns [illegible] flowers.

[illegible]ing the number of nuisances [illegible] living, the quantity of angels and [illegible] every grave yard is appalling, and [illegible] a question worthy of considera[illegible] Academy of Sciences—the ulti[illegible]ination of the sinners and poor. [illegible] known grave yards are devoted [illegible] to saints. In what *ignota terra* [illegible]nes of the sinners.

[illegible]ubmit that a live man has some [illegible]ich a tombstone is bound to re[illegible] that when old Snifles, who swin[illegible]nmercifully, the other day, with[illegible]mpunction, shuffles off his misera[illegible]s tombstone shall not tell me he [illegible] of honesty.

[illegible], are we not overdoing the thing [illegible] funerals? I have already shown [illegible]tters that one can hardly afford to [illegible]days, owing to the expense. This [illegible] out of the fact that we are [illegible]ion act as mistress of ceremonies [illegible]ccasions. It is not enough that [illegible] made asses of us, and tricked us [illegible] fantastic nonsense all our lives, [illegible] after the curtain has fallen, the [illegible]ed off, the audience gone home, [illegible] shut up, fashion still persists [illegible] its gewgaws upon the outside [illegible]gly, every respectable deceased [illegible]ried in a casket—a pretty case [illegible]st approved shape, and the cost[illegible]terial, the better. The nails must [illegible]eaded to be *au fait,* and the han[illegible] in design and silver beyond sus[illegible] the inside must correspond with [illegible], and, after the late deceased is [illegible] it is then eminently proper to [illegible]m or her with flowers, crosses, [illegible]nchors and other emblematic de[illegible] climax will be capped if the de[illegible]ad in the latest style of the *beau* [illegible] carries with him or her into the [illegible] the exact cut or style of garment [illegible]eath overtook him or her.

[illegible] inveighing against respect to the [illegible]lieve that nothing is so appropri[illegible]ead child as flowers, nothing so [illegible]eauty and purity, nothing which [illegible] the young life, *frail* as the flowers [illegible] I only object to the frivolous, [illegible]ecorous displays which fashion [illegible] survivors to make. If a man [illegible]rough life like a gentleman, let [illegible]ried like a gentleman, without [illegible]cking out. I submit that when [illegible]oman has got through with life, [illegible]s got through with fashion, and [illegible] height of folly for friends of the [illegible]low officious tradesmen the op[illegible] of displaying their fashionable [illegible] occasion when simplicity and [illegible] most befitting.

[illegible]ings me to another point in con[illegible]ether a live man has any rights [illegible] is bound to respect. And that [illegible]ourning.

[illegible] principles, I claim that we have [illegible] advertise our griefs to the world [illegible] apparel. Of all griefs, those of [illegible] be the most delicate, the most [illegible] we must do it at all, I think [illegible] custom of wearing white is the [illegible]. Why must we go in sables [illegible] our crape into the blessed light [illegible] and into the eyes of the world [illegible]rrow, when all is light where our [illegible]one?

[illegible]ustom could be endured if fash[illegible] seized it. Fashion regulates our [illegible]sures our grief, and bounds our [illegible]ithin prescribed limits. Heart[illegible] in deep black. Good average [illegible] black. Mitigated grief con[illegible] in a black-bordered handker[illegible]dvertises itself to correspondents [illegible]ordered envelope. Hopeful grief [illegible] with a jet pin, and just the [illegible]ount of grief in the world, for [illegible] a great aunt who has forgotten [illegible]ill, a dark figure in the dress, [illegible] abstinence from the opera will [illegible] the tribe of relatives whom [illegible] and never wanted to see, any [illegible] tailor can regulate your grief [illegible]tick or hat body.

[illegible] a blessed, viewless spirit, and [illegible] of mine indulging in milli[illegible] for me with handkerchief edging, [illegible]ulge in spiritual manifestations [illegible] put the Fox sisters to their [illegible] of our common humanity, do [illegible] pranks enough with the living [illegible]ead rest? Why vex their memo[illegible] foolery of fashion? Why make [illegible]alking sign-boards, announcing [illegible] that does not care a whit about [illegible] in this or that stage of grief? [illegible]ting men array their hats in weeds [illegible] for their reputation, and the [illegible] adopt similar fashions in mourn[illegible] character, it is time that others [illegible] custom; or at least determined to [illegible] of the hands of fashion.

[illegible] fashionable mourning, we are pat[illegible] on immortality and lowering to [illegible] level of common notoriety what [illegible]ost sacred and strictly private.

[illegible] I suppose that, in answer to all [illegible]ody will fling at me that stupid [illegible]—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* It [illegible] maxim was exploded, or, at [illegible]ted, so that it may have proper [illegible] A, who has been a rascal all [illegible], and immediately we are all so [illegible] reputation that we very nearly [illegible]. As soon as a man dies, it is [illegible] outcry to let him rest. I do [illegible] slightest danger of disturbing [illegible] anything we can say or do. He [illegible] lie quite as still as if we are [illegible] is not probable that he [illegible] indignant if we tell the [illegible] about him, or exhibit [illegible] amount of gratification over our [illegible] In this upper world it is quite a [illegible] for us to assail our dear friends [illegible] their coat tails are over our [illegible] when this backbiting may be [illegible]ust, and there are some of us who [illegible]ery light stock of material to do [illegible] business in slander. We pursue [illegible] with defamation while living. [illegible] it will injure them, but when dead [illegible] injury, we grow suddenly reticent [illegible]ence the rather ungracious task of [illegible] we usually outdo ourselves in [illegible] direction. Let equal justice be [illegible] up the dead man's virtues to [illegible] and his vices to abhorrence. He [illegible]yond any harm we can do him, and [illegible] any tenderness to bestow on rep[illegible] us bestow it on the living.

[illegible] know that there is much amuse[illegible] discussing these grave questions, [illegible]ed to free my mind, although I [illegible]ably be in a beautiful minority on [illegible] it rather pleasant to be in the [illegible] One loses himself in the majority [illegible] of water in the bucket. [illegible] world is not converted by me to [illegible] it is cheering to think that a handsome proportion of our city [illegible] go to the opera next week in their [illegible] with gold trimming, to hear LaGr[illegible] the other nightingales, and exhib[illegible] criticize the fall styles.

The theatres will make all the he[illegible] they can against the opera. To th[illegible] McVicker and his company will "[illegible]der the Gas Light" all the week, and [illegible]doubtedly appear to good advantage [illegible] Augustin Daly's lantern. The play is [illegible] the various phases of city life—conc[illegible]loons, pretty waiter-girls, flirtations, [illegible]tants, horse cars, operas, weddings [illegible] life and low life, benders, thefts, garro[illegible] murders, suicides and the other ch[illegible] amusements of New York, Boston and [illegible] cities which are not so well regulated a[illegible]cago. Frank Aiken, too, has spread [illegible]petizing table for his customers—[illegible] less than the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," [illegible] Bradley and Dillon in their old roles. [illegible] be refreshing to see Bradley again [illegible] Jew. He has been a Wandering Jew [illegible] long time, but has at last returned t[illegible] fold of his dramatic infancy. Dillo[illegible] who has been in the "primrose path of [illegible]ance" too much of late, has returned [illegible] sock and buskins, and, it is to be hope[illegible] do them no further discredit.

For the especial delectation of the w[illegible] and lovers of good music, it may be w[illegible] state that the Turner Hall program[illegible] morrow is full of good things, as, f[illegible]stance: "Moeser's "Triumphal M[illegible] overture to La Gazza Ladra; Strauss' [illegible] Weiser waltz; a concerto for bassoon; [illegible]radi's potpourri on themes from the Af[illegible] Lumbye's pretty "Dream Pictures;" [illegible] quadrille from "Merry Wives of Wi[illegible] In connection with this concert, it is w[illegible] of especial mention that the Great W[illegible] Light Guard Band have added to th[illegible]chestra Herr E. Ulrich, a superb fa[illegible] who makes his first appearance in the [illegible] soon solo mentioned above. We hav[illegible] needed a good bassoon in our orchestra [illegible] have at last obtained it.

One of the most enjoyable features [illegible] amusements of the week was the musi[illegible]hearsal given by Miss Scott and pu[illegible] the lecture room of the Opera House [illegible] evening. The programme was selected [illegible] great taste; and the performances of th[illegible]pils were such as to leave a very fav[illegible] impression on the audience, both wit[illegible]gard to teacher and pupils. We oug[illegible] have more of these pleasant musica[illegible] unions—that is, after we get out of [illegible] great surge of the opera.

Of musical gossip abroad, the follo[illegible] is the very latest: A short opera, "[illegible] Bride of Corinth," by M. Duprato, w[illegible] shortly produced at the Grand Oper[illegible] No composer, says the *Athenæum,* could [illegible] have a worse chance than that of [illegible] called on to "sweep the stage" (as our [illegible]bors have it) before the ballet begins. [illegible] M. Aubers' "Le Philtre" (how much fi[illegible] than Donizetti's "L'Elisir" on the sam[illegible]ry!) had to run the risk, and did so [illegible]fully .... The new Italian opera, "Ade[illegible]escotti," is by Lelli. Signor Fiori, [illegible] well esteemed as a professor, is at [illegible] on a serious opera, entitled "[illegible] do Padova," .... Another opera [illegible]nounced as coming is "Don Sebastian[illegible] Signor Chita .... The Prussian capital [illegible]tinues faithful to its belief in the ope[illegible] "the Teutonic pigmy." Revivals of Gl[illegible] "Armida," "Alceste," and "Iphigen[illegible] Tauris," are announced as forthco[illegible] during the winter season. Of new Ge[illegible] operas there seems little promise, b[illegible] that of "The Singer's Curse," by Herr L[illegible]ert. . Foreign journals of the week [illegible] that Herr Wagner's comic opera, "[illegible] Sachs," which was to have been give[illegible] Munich, on the anniversary of the wed[illegible] day of the composer's "kingly friend," [illegible] be withheld, the work being only six [illegible] long.

I close this screed with the freshest no[illegible] out or in press, for the Dear Creatu[illegible] "Playing for High Stakes," by A[illegible] Thomas; "The Tenants of Malory," b[illegible] LeFanu; "Stone Edge;" the literary p[illegible] "Circe," by Babington White, *alias* [illegible] Braddon; "The Waterdale Neighbors," [illegible] the author of "Paul Massie;" "Dead [illegible] Fruit," by Miss Braddon; "Inez," by [illegible] irrepressible and gushing Miss Evans.

[illegible]

KISSES.

Interesting Anecdotes Relating Thereto.

From the Galaxy.

When the Cardinal John of Lorrain[illegible] presented to the Duchess of Savoy, [illegible]ve him her hand to kiss, greatly to the [illegible]dignation of the irate churchman. "[illegible] madam," exclaimed he, "am I to be tre[illegible] in this manner? I kiss the queen, my [illegible]tress, and shall I not kiss you, who are [illegible] a duchess?" and without more ado, in [illegible] pite the resistance of the proud little Por[illegible]guese princess, kissed her thrice on [illegible] mouth, before he released her with an [illegible]ultant laugh. The [illegible] Cardinal was [illegible] parently of one mind with Sneddon, [illegible] thought "to kiss ladies' hands after th[illegible] lips, as some do, is like little boys w[illegible] after they eat the apple, fall to [illegible] the paring." When Charles [illegible] making his triumphal [illegible] through England, certain country ladi[illegible] were presented to him, instead of kissing [illegible] royal hand, in their simplicity held up [illegible] pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a bl[illegible]der no one would more willingly excuse th[illegible] the red-haired lover of pretty Nell Gwy[illegible] Another poet, the countryman of Charl[illegible] had, two centuries later, the honor of [illegible] publicly kissed in the stage box by the yo[illegible] and lovely Countess de Villars; but in V[illegible]taire's case, the lady gave the osculati[illegible] sainte not of her own free will, but in [illegible]dience to the commands of the [illegible] the pit, mad with enthusiasm for the [illegible] "Merope."

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, as [illegible] readers will remember, gave Steel [illegible] butcher a kiss for his vote nearly a [illegible] since, and another equally beautiful wo[illegible] Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her re[illegible]ment in a similar manner. Duncan Mack[illegible]zie, a veteran of Waterloo, died at Elg[illegible] Scotland, December, 1866. He delighted [illegible] relating how he kissed the Duchess in taki[illegible] the shilling from between her teeth to [illegible]come one of her regiment—the Gord[illegible] Highlanders, better known as the Nin[illegible] second. The old Scottish veteran of eight[illegible] seven has left but one behind him to tell [illegible] same tale about kissing the blue-ey[illegible] Duchess in the market place of Duthil. [illegible] late Daniel O'Connell hit upon a ne[illegible] mode of securing votes for the candidate [illegible] had named at a certain election, which [illegible] considering the constitutional tempera[illegible] of his countrymen, he said to have pro[illegible] effectual. He said in reference to the unf[illegible]tunate elector who should vote aga[illegible] them, "Let no man speak to him. Let [illegible] woman salute him!" Gilbert Stuart, [illegible] portrait painter, is said to have once me[illegible] lady in the streets of Boston, who accost[illegible] him with: "Ah! Mr. Stuart, I have ju[illegible] seen your likeness, and kissed it because [illegible] was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," sa[illegible] the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

Some of our readers who are not so you[illegible] as they have been, may remember the [illegible]mous Yankee kiss, and kiss of the last Ki[illegible] of England before he came to his estat[illegible] While in New York, the Prince called at [illegible] barber's shop to be shaved. When the op[illegible]eration was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife, who chanced to be pres[illegible]ent, and giving her a kiss, remarked, "There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to consider as an insult, seized the Prince, and helped him out of the shop with his foot, exclaiming "There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American [illegible] man."

Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from a humble position in life to great honor, was a man of vast [illegible] but little erudition. As a theologian, the character to which he most aspired, he was severely criticised by the celebrated Dr. Merle D'Aubigne. The two savans met at Berlin at the Evangelical Alliance several years ago. Bunsen kissed Merle; of course the polite Genevan could but return the compliment. Great was the ado about the "kiss of reconciliation," as the Germans called it, much to the annoyance of Dr. Merle, who had no idea of compromising the solemn writers of theology by a kiss. Besides, he said, he preferred the English custom in kissing to the German. A delicate insinuation that, but the Professor meant nothing wrong.

The Rev. Sidney Smith says: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy; let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth, which has lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die."

At Boulogne, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June, 18[illegible], a number of English ladies, in their anxiety to see everything, pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line, that the latter in some instances, were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policemen—"impeded in the execution of their duty." The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out, "One roll of the drum—if they don't keep back kiss them all." At the first sound of the drum the English ladies took to flight. "If they had been French," said a Parisian journalist, "they would have remained to a woman."

A Letter Never Sent.

I.

These longing eyes may never more [illegible]
These yearning arms may never more [illegible]
[illegible]
To my sad heart I never more may press thee,
But day and night I never cease to bless thee.

II.

I do not envy those who may be near thee,
Who have that joy supreme—who see thee, hear
thee;
I bless them also, knowing they, too, love thee,
And that they prize no earthly thing above
thee.

III.

I do not even hope again to meet thee,
I never dare to think how I should greet thee,
Low in the dust should I fall down before thee,
And, kneeling there, for pardon should implore
thee.

IV.

Alas! 'twould be a sin to kneel before thee—
A sin to let thee know I still adore thee,
I kneel and pray that Heaven may [illegible]
guide thee;
Love of my life! to Heaven's care I [illegible]

actuated by that green-eyed jealousy. To rise above the [illegible] of humanity is to [illegible] every grievous shaft that hur[tles through th]e air. It is a crime that little [illegible] can forgive; therefore it was [illegible] up to New York pococurantes [illegible] put on record that Ristori [illegible] engagement with poor houses [illegible] the poor houses would not [illegible]. Leaving the classic drama, which cannot [be] successful here, though played by angels, [Mari]e Antoinette was produced. It proved [a ve]ry great triumph, and is likely to be [mor]e attractive than Elizabeth, for the rea[son th]at the drama appeals to the [illegible] of the most undemonstrative. [illegible] ability is seen to so much bet[ter advantage]. Her appearance also takes [illegible], her costume being the most [illegible] yet worn, displaying her [illegible] all its grace and symmetry.

A NEW ACTOR.

[R]istori's company was deficient [in one es]sential point. There was not an [actor] who was fit to personate he[roes]. More than one play was ruined by the [absence] of a sympathetic lover, [but no] such complaint can now be made, for [illegible], the leading tragedian, is an [illegible] actor. His school is admi[rable]. [As] Louis XVI. he gives such a [illegible] sensation of the week, but ex[illegible] France, as to win enthusias[illegible] beside the beautiful majesty [of] Marie Antionette. Bozzo is [illegible] likewise sympathetic, and his [illegible] Elizabeth is, after the past repre[sentation]s, a delightful revelation. [illegible] Salvini and Rossi, the [tw]o greatest Italian actors living, Bozzo is [con]sidered the best tragedian in Italy. Cer[ta]inly, it is the greatest possible comfort to [se]e an actor move an audience without bel[lowing] like a bull, or sacrificing truth to [illegible] the sake of explosive "points." [illegible] an school of acting would but [illegible] upon that of Italy and France, [illegible] cause to rejoice. How much [illegible] been thrown away by a false [illegible], anyone may calculate who sees Ed[win] Forrest and knows the number of his [im]itators. In former days Mr. Forrest pos[sess]ed undoubted genius, and, had he been [su]bdued by art, he would not have outlived [his] reputation, as alas! is now the case.

BEATRIX.

[illegible] in the spring Ristori will as[sume the] role of Beatrix in French, [illegible] by Legouve, and acted at the [illegible] with immense success. If so, [there is] one more dramatic era to record, [illegible] will be more indignant [illegible] Americans who persist "in run[ning] after [fur]eigners." As if genius did not [be]long to all the world, and was not a spark [of] divinity!

FORDHAM RACES.

Perhaps it ought not to be told in Gath, [n]or even whispered in Askelon, that the re[ce]nt races at Jerome Park were, so far as [illegible] were concerned, a failure. Still, ev[erybo]dy knew it, and turfmen are disgusted. [Begi]nning with a death—that of Cassidy, the [jo]ckey—the sport concluded with a four [mi]le race between Onward and Morrissey, [wh]ich was nothing more than a farce, [an]d so melancholy a one that [eve]n laughter became an impossi[bi]lity. Attempting to run two races [in suc]cession, Onward overreached himself [illegible] both, nor was it the least glory for [Morr]issey to be victorious in the latter con[test], as Onward made no effort for the last [m]ile. He quietly retired from public gaze [be]fore completing it, leaving Morrissey [to] pass the judges' stand at a gentle pace [w]ithout any competition whatever. The [illegible] of the season was of course Kentucky's [illegible]. When Ajax defied the [illegible] horses of the sun, [illegible] attempted to drive [illegible] than Kentucky when he [illegible] much more [illegible] beat what never yet was beaten. It is [no] credit to the noble animal that he did not [ful]fill his owner's expectations; and perhaps [if he ha]d been ridden differently (for on both [illegible] two miles he exceeded the necessary [spee]d), his powers of endurance might have [be]en greater. It was sad to see so fine a [cre]ature appear so thoroughly exhausted [and] beaten as he did at the end of the fourth [mi]le, and I think Kentucky must have un[illegible] the sympathetic regret that was [ge]nerally expressed for him in his misfor[tune].

Cassidy's death during the first hurdle-race [illegible] worse than a crime, it was a blunder. [illegible], the horse ridden by this jockey, was [with]out pedigree, and therefore should have [been] ruled out of the race. To permit him [illegible] was braving fate, and showed a degree [of] thoughtlessness in the managers of the [hur]dle races, that is not likely to be repeat[ed]. The Tribune advocates the abandoning [of] hurdle races, a proposition, however, that [is no]t likely to be received with favor. Men and [wom]en take infinite delight in hair-breadth [esc]apes, and would rather have a jockey [kill]ed every year than forego the excite[ment] of seeing horses leap hurdles. Cassi[dy's d]eath produced no [illegible] to the gaily dressed multitude that [thron]ged the grand stand. Only a man dead, [you] know. A jockey does not cost thou[sands] of dollars, and so what difference does [it m]ake? Now, if Kentucky had dropped [dow]n dead, the dear creatures in the latest [Paris] fashions might have shed a tear—and [ha]ve suggested a memorial of the sad event. Nothing could have been finer than the [we]ather during the races. The air was its [illegible], the sun its brightest. Ladies flut[tere]d like butterflies, and if the genus equus [did] not perform its portion of the programme [to] the satisfaction of the turfmen, the genus [homo] revelled in gaiety and gave little heed [to] professional criticism. Judges of horse[flesh are] almost as rare as judges of painting and [illegible]. The turfman wails at the want of [illegible] appreciation as sadly as does the [artist]. So goes the world.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

This admirable play was revived at Wal[la]ck's last Monday evening, for the purpose [of] introducing Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss [illegible] Moraut to this season's public. A [comedy] of greater possibilities can hardly be [foun]d on the English stage. The play-bills [inform] us that "Still Waters" was written [by] Tom Taylor. So thought I once, and [thank]ed Mr. Taylor accordingly, until I [chanc]ed upon Charles Bernard's powerful [ro]mance, "Le Gendre"—The Son-in-law—[and] discovered that Mr. Taylor had [ta]ken idea, plot and even dialogue, book [an]d hook, body and soul, from Charles Ber[nard]'s romance! Instead, however, of [ma]king Mrs. Sternhold the mother of Mrs. [Mil]dmay, he converts her into an aunt, and [in] order to make the play original, transfers [th]e scene from France to England! To steal [a] loaf of bread is a crime; to appropriate [an]other man's brains is an occupation [wo]rthy of a gentleman and a [sc]holar, and consequently largely in[dulg]ed in by men and women of [soci]al position. Tom Taylor has written [ma]ny clever and original things, but "Still [W]aters Run Deep" is not one of them. He [ha]s translated a French romance into an [En]glish play. That is the truth of the mat[ter], and it is strange that the "Babbington-[Whi]te-Braddon" detectives allow Mr. [Tay]lor to peacefully repose on Charles Ber[nard]'s laurels. K. F.

[FO]REIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

NO FULL MOON.

A curious circumstance occurred this year, [an]d which has only now led to some discus[sion]. Last February was a month, says the [illegible] Magazine, in which no full moon [illegible]. A few journalists in Italy got hold [of] the fact, and one pronounced it to be an [exc]eedingly rare occurrence. Some said it [coul]d only happen once in 25,000 centuries! [illegible], more moderate, simply adverted to [illegible] in Genesis.

[illegible] dispute in the columns of the [illegible] papers, the question caught the eye of [a] well-known astronomer of Milan, M. [illegible], who has now disposed of it [illegible], showing that in 1847 the [sa]me thing took place, there being full [moo]n on January 31, at six minutes past [illegible], and on March 2 following, at [illegible] minutes past three a. m. In 1885, [illegible] a similar occurrence at Washing[ton].

LIFE IN BURMAH.

A writer observes in Temple Bar: To at[tem]pt to preserve any property in Burmah is [illegible]. The greatest care can do no more than [illegible] spoiling as slowly as possible. I had [illegible] guitar on going there, which was [illegible] away into case for several weeks, [illegible] of having to send for strings to Cal[cutta]. Upon unpacking the case the instru[ment was] found to have collapsed. It was [illegible] dying into so many pieces at the bot[tom] of the case, every particle of glue hav[ing] [illegible] by the influence of a few [illegible]

[illegible] in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 9.5 per cent in Westmoreland, 10.8 per cent in Norfolk, and 11.7 per cent in Cumberland. These are the counties in which we may always look for an extensive proportion of children born out of wedlock.

A LEGEND OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

There is a wild legend in connection with the Great Eastern steamship, the origin of which I do not know, but the shipwrights firmly believe in it. So much has been written about the construction of this famous vessel, that the slightest allusion to it here will suffice. She is a ship of two cases, or skins, as they are called; that is, she is almost like one ship fitted inside of another. Between the inner and the outer skins, the workmen can crawl for repairs. Dreadfully dark and sepulchral, of course, it is in them, for, from the nature of the space, the workman must be completely closed in, excepting at the spot at which he enters. Very few smiths or shipwrights would care to work in her air, for two terrible spectres are supposed to haunt the place. Almost all the men who were engaged in the construction of the vessel believe that, somewhere there in the darkness and thick air, lie two skeletons which can never be found till the vessel is broken up. These are the remains of a smith and a riviter, the latter being a lad. During the construction of the vessel these two worked all through the week, keeping full time, and their work lay in between the skins. The smith was an elderly man, of a moody temper, who made no friends, and was not popular with his mates. No one had seen him leaving work; nobody was interested about him. But one pay day both he and his lad failed to appear at the pay table to draw their money. They never were heard of any more by any one who worked on the Great Eastern. Of course their absence was noticed by the time-keeper and other officials; but the missing men being, as I have said, unpopular with their comrades, there had been very little inquiry about them until it was found that their money was not claimed. It was then soon noted that the last time they had been seen they were at work in the "case" of the ship, and before long it became a fixed notion that by a fall, or by the effect of some vapor, the two men had been killed, or stunned until closed in, and all the host of men who worked on the great ship believed that somewhere in the vast hulk there lay two skeletons which, for some reason, could never be found—the prosaic idea that the old fellow and his helper had left without warning for a better job, finding, of course, no favor.—Cassell's Magazine.

FREE RELIGION.

The Spirit of the Movement.

From the New York Tribune.

A "Report on Free Religion," published by Adams & Co., Boston, and sold by James Miller in New York, contains addresses at a meeting held last May in Boston, by O. B. Frothingham, Henry Blanchard, Lucretia Mott, Robert Dale Owen, John Weiss, Oliver Johnson, Francis E. Abbott, D. A. Wasson, T. W. Higginson, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, on the conditions and prospects of free religion in America. The term free religion appears to indicate a more definite announcement of ideas and principles which have heretofore floated more or less vaguely in the public mind, but which now in accordance with the natural laws of thought seek for more distinct and formal expression. It is stated in the pamphlet that in the opinion of many persons the time has come for a new religious departure; that the old parties in Christendom have become frost-bound and immovable, allowing indeed people from the outside to come in, but opening no door by which people from the inside could go out. The spirit of the movement is briefly explained by one of the prominent speakers: "I say a new departure has already taken place. Egypt has by multitudes been left. A great exodus has long been going on. The vast armies are on the march. Some are just lighting their first camp fires; some are packing up their luggage for the move; some have just stepped into the Red Sea; others are on the other side. Some are just tasting the waters of bitterness, and some have just plucked the herb which sweetens the waters. Some are out among the sands, wandering about, tired, scattered groping; some are at the foot of the mountain, waiting to hear the trumpet; some have heard the trumpet, and passed on; some have gone beyond the wilderness and touched its utmost verge, and, ascending to the high land, are looking down upon the field before them; others again have gone into the field, have found the promised land, [and] brought back a report of the fruits and flowers and the people there, have found it a familiar land, the great promised land of the Lord, which the Lord originally gave to all his faithful children; they are at home there. These great masses of people, existing as masses, are to a large extent, unconscious of their own intellectual, philosophical and spiritual condition. Some, as I have intimated in the line, are organized, more or less. Some are entirely disorganized. Some are already beginning to crystallize by the touch of circumstances, and fall within their lines. Some, understanding themselves very well, and their own position, are utterly at a loss to understand the position of their neighbors, or to know how they are related to other classes of feelers, thinkers, and believers, who are out on the same general march. Now it is believed that all these persons, however named or declining to be named; however conscious or unconscious of their own position, have, nevertheless, started from the same centre; are heading for the same general point; are moving along in a zig-zag course very much but still in the same parallel lines, and are related to one another by certain affinities of feeling, thought and purpose, which make them one in spirit and in faith." It was further said that the [illegible] [illegible] to be found in the community; [illegible] ing to be heard not as disorganizers, but as organizers; not as men who would scatter to the winds, but as men who would gather together out of the four corners of the earth those who sincerely believe, think and feel, and worship alike. They wish to make no criticism upon the past, none upon the Catholic Church, none upon the Protestant Church, and none upon the Liberal Church. The positive essence of religion, as declared by one of the speakers, "is the absolute affirmation of Spirit, made in and by the soul of man. That is my definition of it. Spirit, pure, universal, free, embracing all necessity, and holding all in the everlasting solution of divine freedom—this is forever [illegible] in the soul of man. That absolute affirmation is religion, reflected in the spontaneous worship of humanity. It is the affirmation of Spirit as with man and in him, electing him to the participation of its eternal empire. The spontaneous worship of humanity testifies to religion as natural or native; religion itself is essentially the affirmation of God, of free, sovereign Spirit, neither foreign to man nor limited by him."

The publication of this pamphlet is important [illegible] account of the construction [of] ideas which it urges than of the high character of the men who figure in its pages, whose earnestness, intellectuality and love of truth and goodness must command attention and respect even from those who dissent most widely from their conclusions.

Topsy-Turvey World.

If the butterfly courted the bee,
And the owl the porcupine;
If churches were built in the sea,
And three times one was nine;
If the pony rode his master,
If the buttercups ate the cows;
If the cat had the dire disaster
To be worried, sir, by the mouse;
If mamma, sir, sold the baby
To a gypsy for half a crown;
If a gentleman, sir, was a lady,
The world would be upside down!
If any or all of these wonders
Should ever come about,
I should not consider them blunders,
For I should be inside out!

CHORUS.

Ba-ba, black wool,
Have you any sheep?
Yes, sir, a pack-full,
Creep, mouse, creep!
Four and twenty little maids
Hanging on the pie,
Out jumped the honey-pot,
Guy Fawkes, Guy!
Cross-latch, cross-latch,
Sit and spin the fire,
When the pie was opened
The bird was on the brier!
—Illegal Lemon.

The Last Word.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset! all stands fast;
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans, and swans are geese;
Let them have it how they will!
Thou art tired; best be still!

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee,
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged—and broke at last.

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall.

Victor Hugo has quarrelled with his whole family, and lives now in a small villa in the neighborhood of Brussels. He has two new volumes, one in prose and one in verse, ready for the press. One of these volumes will be entitled "Madame Victor Hugo, after living happily with the great poet for nearly half a century, has separated from him, and taken up her abode in Paris. Great efforts are being made by the friends of the family to reconcile them. The whole blame is laid upon Victor Hugo's shoulders. It is said that he is ashamed of his harsh conduct toward his wife, and will invite her soon to return to him.

The King of Prussia, notwithstanding his fierce looks, is a very mild-tempered man. His servants say that he has never scolded them yet. They mention, among other anecdotes in proof of his good nature, that one day when the King was sitting [illegible] of a servant was suddenly covered with a cloud of soot from the chimney, while he was writing at his desk. The King rang the bell [illegible]

[illegible] Tombs of the Dead.

[illegible] of Mortuary Rights—Tombstones—Fashion at Funerals—[illegible] of Mourning—Fashion—[illegible] and its Measure—[illegible] Old Maxim Exploded—The [illegible] and the Theatres—Turner Hall [illegible] Rehearsal—Latest Musical [illegible] New Novels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1867.

[illegible] of The Chicago Tribune:

[Has a] man any rights which a dead [illegible] to respect?

[illegible] question with due consideration [illegible] of a dead man. I know it is [illegible] thing to be a dead man. There [illegible], no operas, no new novels, [illegible] duck-shooting, no sensa[illegible] other bank of the Styx. [illegible] appreciated that poet who would [illegible] I would.

[illegible] that other poet who wanted to [illegible] time. I am so little par[illegible] the time as to prefer not to die.

[illegible] gushing young women who [illegible] about a willow tree, with a [illegible] at the head board, and [illegible] at the foot-board. [illegible] botanical yearnings are [illegible] by a very strong friendship for [illegible] old world.

[illegible] reminds me to again ask the ques[illegible] a man any rights which a [illegible] bound to respect?

[illegible] suggests, first, Tombstones.

[illegible] prepared to make a wager with any [illegible] party that in a match for the [illegible] of lying, a tombstone would [illegible] with Sapphira thrown in, and [illegible] odds. His jaw is literally true. [illegible] the only true thing the majority [illegible] say. If the ghosts of the late [illegible] are always eminent—are per[illegible] well about cemeteries at their [illegible] astonishment at reading their [illegible] to be of the most supernatural [illegible]

[illegible] whose small soul in his earthly [illegible] have been found with a micro[illegible] astonished to discover that he was a [illegible] and a benefactor, with [illegible] illusions in the possibility of his [illegible] an angel in disguise.

[illegible] who went through the world with[illegible] possibility of a single moral prin[illegible] his vest, suddenly finds that he [illegible] of all the cardinal virtues, [illegible] down on cool marble as an ex[illegible] the rising generation.

[illegible] who, in the earthly tabernacle, [illegible] regular scourge of her neighborhood, [illegible] that she was the loveliest of her [illegible] is now an angel with the hand[illegible] to be found in the whole orni[illegible] tribe of the upper air.

[illegible] whose highest ambition was to go [illegible] quietly, doing as much good as [illegible] his fellows, and to go out of life [illegible] man, finds himself kicking up [illegible] dust under a huge monument [illegible] elaborate description, gaudy [illegible], wreaths, chaplets, urns [illegible] flowers.

[illegible] the number of nuisances [illegible] living, the quantity of angels and [illegible] every grave yard is appalling, and [illegible] a question worthy of considera[illegible] Academy of Sciences—the ulti[illegible] destination of the sinners and poor [illegible] known grave yards are devoted [illegible] to saints. In what ignota terra [illegible] of the sinners.

[illegible] submit that a live man has some [illegible] a tombstone is bound to re[illegible] that when old Sniffles, who swin[illegible] unmercifully, the other day, with[illegible] compunction, shuffles off his misera[illegible] tombstone shall not tell me he [illegible] of honesty.

[illegible] we not overdoing the thing [illegible] funerals? I have already shown [illegible] that one can hardly afford to [illegible], owing to the expense. This [illegible] out of the fact that we are [illegible] act as mistress of ceremonies [illegible] occasions. It is not enough that [illegible] made fools of us, and tricked us [illegible] fantastic nonsense all our lives, [illegible] after the curtain has fallen, the [illegible] off, the audience gone home, [illegible] shut up, fashion still persists [illegible] its gewgaws upon the outside [illegible]

[illegible], every respectable deceased [illegible] in a casket—a pretty case [illegible] approved shape, and the cost[illegible] terial, the better. The nails must [illegible] to be so fat, and the han[illegible] in design and silver beyond sus[illegible] the inside must correspond with [illegible], and, after the late deceased is [illegible] it is then eminently proper to [illegible] him or her with flowers, crosses, [illegible] anchors and other emblematic de[illegible] climax will be capped if the de[illegible] in the latest style of the beau [illegible] carries with him or her into the [illegible] the exact cut or style of garment [illegible] death overtook him or her.

[illegible] inveighing against respect to the [illegible] believe that nothing is so appropri[illegible] dead child as flowers, nothing so [illegible] beauty and purity, nothing which [illegible] the young life, frail as the flowers [illegible] I only object to the frivolous, [illegible] decorous displays which fashion [illegible] survivors to make. If a man [illegible] through life like a gentleman, let [illegible] buried like a gentleman, without [illegible] kicking out. I submit that when [illegible] woman has got through with life, [illegible] has got through with fashion, and [illegible] height of folly for friends of the [illegible] how officious tradesmen the op[illegible] of displaying their fashionable [illegible] occasion when simplicity and [illegible] are most befitting.

[illegible] brings me to another point in con[illegible] whether a live man has any rights [illegible] is bound to respect. And that [illegible] mourning.

[illegible] principles, I claim that we have [illegible] advertise our griefs to the world [illegible] apparel. Of all griefs, those of [illegible] be the most delicate, the most [illegible] we must do it at all, I think [illegible] custom of wearing white is the [illegible]. Why must we go in sables [illegible] our crape into the blessed light [illegible] and into the eyes of the world [illegible] sorrow, when all is light where our [illegible] gone?

[illegible] custom could be endured if fash[illegible] tolerated it. Fashion regulates our [illegible] measures our grief, and bounds our [illegible] within prescribed limits. Heart[illegible] in deep black. Good average [illegible] black. Mitigated grief con[illegible] in a black-bordered handker[illegible] advertises itself to correspondents [illegible] bordered envelope. Hopeful grief [illegible] with a jet pin, and just the [illegible] of grief in the world, for [illegible] great aunt who has forgotten [illegible], a dark figure in the dress, [illegible] abstinence from the opera will [illegible] the tribe of relatives whom [illegible] and never wanted to see, any [illegible] tailor can regulate your grief [illegible] back or hat body.

[illegible] a blessed, viewless spirit, and [illegible] of mine indulging in milli[illegible] for me with handkerchief edging. [illegible] in spiritual manifestations [illegible] put the Fox sisters to their [illegible]

[illegible] of our common humanity, do [illegible] pranks enough with the living [illegible] rest? Why vex their memo[illegible] foolery of fashion? Why make [illegible] walking sign-boards, announcing [illegible] that does not care a whit about [illegible] in this or that stage of grief? [illegible] array their hats in weeds [illegible] for their reputation, and the [illegible] adopt similar fashions in mourn[illegible] character, it is time that others [illegible] custom, or at least determined to [illegible] of the hands of fashion.

[illegible] fashionable mourning, we are put[illegible] on immortality and lowering to [illegible] level of common notoriety what [illegible] sacred and strictly private.

[illegible] I suppose that, in answer to all [illegible] will fling at me that stupid [illegible] De mortuis nil nisi bonum. It [illegible] maxim was exploded, or, at [illegible] so that it may have proper [illegible]

[illegible] A, who has been a rascal all [illegible], and immediately we are all so [illegible] reputation that we very nearly [illegible]. As soon as a man dies, it is [illegible] customary to let him rest. I do [illegible] slightest danger of disturbing [illegible] anything we can say or do. He [illegible] quite as still as if we are [illegible] is not probable that he [illegible] indignant if we tell the [illegible] about him, or exhibit [illegible] of gratification over our [illegible] in this upper world it is quite a [illegible] for us to resent our dead friends [illegible] their own tale are ever our [illegible], when this balancing may be [illegible] just, and there are more of us who [illegible] very light stock of material to do [illegible] business in Heaven. We pursue [illegible] with defamation while living. [illegible] will injure them, but when dead [illegible] injury, we grow suddenly reticent [illegible] the rather ungracious task of [illegible] at beauty ourselves in [illegible]. Let equal justice be [illegible] up the dead man's virtues to [illegible] his vices to abhorrence. He [illegible] any harm we can do him, and [illegible] obliged to bestow on rep[illegible] to bestow it on the living.

[illegible] there is much amuse[illegible] these grave questions, [illegible] my mind, although I [illegible] beautiful minority on [illegible]

[illegible] rather pleased to be in the [illegible] as I should in the majority [illegible] in the bucket.

[illegible] entertained by me to [illegible] to think that a [illegible]

[illegible] handsome proportion of our city world will go to the opera next week in their cloaks, with gold trimming, to hear LaGrange and the other nightingales, and exhibit and criticize the fall styles.

The theatres will make all the headway they can against the opera. To this end, McVicker and his company will appear "Under the Gas Light" all the week, and will undoubtedly appear to good advantage under Augustin Daly's lantern. The play is full of the various phases of city life—concert saloons, pretty waiter-girls, flirtations, restaurants, horse cars, operas, weddings in high life and low life, benders, thefts, garrotings, murders, suicides and the other cheerful amusements of New York, Boston and other cities which are not so well regulated as Chicago. Frank Aiken, too, has spread an appetising table for his customers—nothing less than the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," with Bradley and Dillon in their old roles. It will be refreshing to see Bradley again as the Jew. He has been a Wandering Jew for a long time, but has at last returned to the fold of his dramatic infancy. Dillon, too, who has been in the "primrose path of dalliance" too much of late, has returned to his sock and buskins, and, it is to be hoped, will do them no further discredit.

For the especial delectation of the sinners and lovers of good music, it may be well to state that the Turner Hall programme to-morrow is full of good things, as for instance: "Moeser's "Triumphal March;" overture to La Gazza Ladra; Strauss' Burger Weiser waltz; a concerto for bassoon; Conradi's potpourri on themes from the African; Lumbye's pretty "Dream Pictures;" and a quadrille from "Merry Wives of Windsor." In connection with this concert, it is worthy of especial mention that the Great Western Light Guard Band have added to their orchestra Herr E. Ulrich, a superb fagotist, who makes his first appearance in the bassoon solo mentioned above. We have long needed a good bassoon in our orchestras, and have at last obtained it.

One of the most enjoyable features of the amusements of the week was the musical rehearsal given by Miss Scott and pupils at the lecture room of the Opera House last evening. The programme was selected with great taste; and the performances of the pupils were such as to leave a very favorable impression on the audience, both with regard to teacher and pupils. We ought to have more of these pleasant musical reunions—that is, after we get out of the great surge of the opera.

Of musical gossip abroad, the following is the very latest: A short opera, "The Bride of Corinth," by M. Duprato, will be shortly produced at the Grand Opera.... No composer, says the Athenæum, could well have a worse chance than that of being called on to "sweep the stage" (as our neighbors have it) before the ballet begins. Yet M. Aubers' "Le Philtre" (how much fresher than Donizetti's "L'Elisir" on the same story!) had to run the risk, and did so successfully.... The new Italian opera, "Ada Marescotti," is by Lelli. Signor Fiori, who is well esteemed as a professor, is at work on a serious opera, entitled "Pierre de Padova,".... Another opera announced as coming is "Don Sueddio," by Signor Citta.... The Prussian capital continues faithful to its belief in the operas of "the Teutonic pigmy." Revivals of Gluck's "Armida," "Alcestis," and "Iphigenia in Tauris," are announced as forthcoming during the winter season. Of new German operas there seems little promise, beyond that of "The Singer's Curse," by Herr Langert.... Foreign journals of the week assert that Herr Wagner's comic opera, "Hans Sachs," which was to have been given at Munich, on the anniversary of the wedding-day of the composer's "kingly friend," will be withheld, the work being only six hours long.

I close this screed with the freshest novels, out or in press, for the Dear Creatures: "Playing for High Stakes," by Annie Thomas; "The Tenants of Malory," by I. S. LeFanu; "Stone Edge;" the literary piracy "Cirea," by Babington White, alias Miss Braddon; "The Waterdale Neighbors," by the author of "Paul Massie;" "Dead Sea Fruit," by Miss Braddon; "Ines," by the irrepressible and gushing Miss Evans.

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

KISSES.

Interesting Anecdotes Relating Thereto.

From the Galaxy.

When the Cardinal John of Lorraine was presented to the Duchess of Savoy, she gave him her hand to kiss, greatly to the indignation of the irate churchman. "How, madam," exclaimed he, "am I to be treated in this manner? I kiss the queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you, who are only a duchess?" and without more ado he, despite the resistance of the proud little Portuguese princess, kissed her thrice on the mouth, before he released her with an exultant laugh. The naughty Cardinal was apparently of one mind with Sheridan, who thought "to kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys who, after they eat the apple, fall to the paring." When Charles II. was making his triumphal progress through England, certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand, in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the red-haired lover of pretty Nell Gwynn. Another poet, the countryman of Chartier, had, two centuries later, the honor of being publicly kissed in the stage box by the young and lovely Countess de Villars; but in Voltaire's case, the lady gave the osculatory salute not of her own free will, but in obedience to the commands of the audience in the pit, mad with enthusiasm for the poet's "Merope."

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, as our readers will remember, gave Steel the butcher a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. Duncan Mackenzie, a veteran of Waterloo, died at Elgin, Scotland, December, 1866. He delighted in relating how he kissed the Duchess in taking the shilling from between her teeth to become one of her regiment—the Gordon Highlanders, better known as the Ninety-second. The old Scottish veteran of eighty-seven has not left one behind him to tell the same tale about kissing the blue-eyed Duchess in the market place of Duthil. The late Daniel O'Connell hit upon a novel mode of securing votes for the candidate he had named at a certain election, which, set, considering the constitutional temperament of his countrymen, is said to have proved effectual. He said in reference to the unfortunate elector who should vote against them, "Let no man speak to him. Let no woman salute him!" Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter, is said to have once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who accosted him with: "Ah! Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," said the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

Some of our readers who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kiss, and kiss of the last King of England before he came to his estate. While in New York, the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked, "There, now you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed, "There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from a humble position in life to great honor, was a man of vast savoir, but little erudition. As a theologian, the character to which he most aspired, he was severely criticised by the celebrated Dr. Merle D'Aubigne. The two savans met at Berlin at the Evangelican Alliance held several years ago. Bunsen kissed Merle; of course the polite Genevan could but return the compliment. Great was the ado about the "kiss of reconciliation," as the Germans called it, much to the annoyance of Dr. Merle, who had no idea of compromising the solemn writers of theology by a kiss? Besides, he said, he preferred the English custom in kissing to the German. A delicate insinuation that, but the Professor meant nothing wrong.

The Rev. Sidney Smith says: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and, when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy—let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die."

At Boulogne, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June, 1855, a number of English ladies, in their anxiety to see everything, pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line, that the latter in some instances, were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policemen—"impeded in the execution of their duty." The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out, "One roll of the drum—if they don't keep back kiss them all." At the first sound of the drum the English ladies took to flight. "If they had been French," said a Parisian journalist, "they would have remained to a woman."

A Letter Never Sent.

I.

These longing eyes may never more behold thee,
These yearning arms may never more enfold thee;
To my sad heart I never more may press thee,
But day and night I never cease to bless thee.

II.

I do not envy those who may be near thee,
Who have that joy supreme—who see thee, hear thee;
I bless them also, knowing they, too, love thee,
And that they prize no earthly thing above thee.

III.

I do not even hope again to meet thee,
I never dare to think how I should greet thee,
Low in the dust should I fall down before thee,
And, kneeling there, for pardon should implore thee.

IV.

Alas! 'twould be a sin to kneel before thee—
A sin to let thee know I still adore thee,
I kneel and pray that Heaven may bless and guide thee;
Love of my life! to Heaven's care I confide thee.
—Blackwood.

LOVE'S FLOWER GARDEN.

From Belgravia for October.

I planted a tree for you, Love—
A garden deep down in my heart;
Wild wishes I scattered like seed there, love,
With tear-drops that fell when we part;
And I never was weary of sowing
Heart-whispers, with tendrils to cling;
And I sat down and longed for the blowing,
And sighed for the kisses of Spring.

She came, and our knees bent before her,
My flow'rets leapt up from their bed,
When she summoned them forth to adore her,
For the blue of her hyacinth head;
And I cried to sweet Summer to linger
When she shone with her glories untold;
Your lips were rose-touched with her finger,
Your tresses regilt with her gold.

Sad Autumn came stealthily creeping,
With its rain of russet and pain;
And the love which had blossomed lay sleeping,
Or stooped with the weight of the rain.
Red leaves fall in sorrow around us,
And under the ear was the blight;
The fire of the roses which bound us
Died out in the dark of the night.

O pitiless Winter and cruel,
To slay what the Autumn laid low!
The flame was alive, but the fuel
Was crushed with the weight of your snow.
Not a trace of the Spring and its blue, Love;
Not a flower from the Summer to save;
I can twine but a garland of yew, Love—
My garden is turned to a grave!

A TELEGRAPHER'S REVERIE.

[We find in the last number of the Telegrapher the accompanying pretty pen pictures of a night's experience in a telegraph office. It recalls our own experience during the "long years of the sad war time," when it was our duty to watch the clicking instruments, night after night, and write the reports of battles and skirmishes, ambuscades and forced marches, and all the rumors as they came from the headquarters of the Associated Press. One calm night in the spring time, when the silver stars were gleaming out pensively, and scarcely a footfall on the pavement of Broadway or State street broke the stillness that reigned, the campanian on the City Hall had intoned the midnight hour, and added "All's well," when a sudden nervous call of "Rep, Rep," aroused all on the line from Washington to the red man's home in the West, and to the Southwest, where the green grass waved in luxuriance, and the little birds twittered their matin songs from among the boughs of blossoming trees, as well as to the icy vastnesses of Halifax and the Canadas—to all alike came the harrowing words, "'Tis rumored that the President was shot at the theatre to-night!" How our hearts seemed rent asunder, and the great tears welled up to the eyes that for years previous were strangers to such outward expressions of sorrow! Soon after another message came, saying: "Suppress that rumor sent you—it's all false." What muttered threats and words followed one another over the wire to headquarters, after the reception of this letter, will never be known but to those in attendance that sad and fatal night. Again all was quiet, and the clock ticked away the moments, and the hands sped around to the morning hours, when "Report, report," was sounded, and the brass instruments clicked out an "Official," giving the whole dark and bloody tragedy of the assassination of the lamented President. Sad and wan was the face of our little report-boy, "Patsey," as he handed into the offices of the morning papers the heartrending account; and nervously the hands of the weary compositors picked the letters that, set into form, recorded the assassination of President Lincoln on the eve of April 14, 1865. That night was but one of many sad ones, which we may, from time to time, work into form for our readers.]

My place of business is in one of the large offices, where the day is one continual rattle, and far into the night the din keeps up. But as with the elements, so with a repeating office. A calm comes at length, and scarce a click breaks the stillness, which is almost startling in its intensity. My duties often keep me at the office until the night force relieves the day, and until the former, one by one drop off, and the "report" operator alone is left; and then "30" comes, and I am alone.

What more annoying or upsetting to one's ideas than when in the middle of a column of figures trying to balance one's cash, or following to its legitimate conclusion some line of thought, or filling a letter with love out of a heart all overflowing with it, to one's wife, or some one else's sister—an office, a hundred miles or so away breaks in, and with his "A A A," sends figures, and thoughts, and love all flying from the head, like frost-touched leaves from the forest tree, driven before the autumn wind. With an effort the mind is got to work again, but the "A A A" is repeated with an earnestness that appeals irresistibly to one's conscience, and peace is only obtained by answering the call or shutting off the instrument.

And by all the feelings of satisfaction at having done a good deed; by all the feelings of gratitude awakened in the hearts of those most interested, I beg operators to answer a hundred calls and be "fooled" ninety-nine times for the glorious satisfaction of once ministering to the comfort of one sick or dying mortal, or relieving, in the slightest degree, the burden of grief weighing down a soul. I was amply repaid for my interruption, by the tone of gratitude in which the brass-tongued sounder rung out its "Good! Was 'fraid you'd gone. Pls. rush this." And then followed slowly, as if the wire was burdened, and the sounder, reluctant to beat out with its usual cheerful tone, seemed muffled:

"From ———,
"To Mr. ———;
"The baby is dead."

I have been eighteen years a telegraph operator. In this short lifetime of experience, I have come to be as mechanical in the receiving and sending of messages as it is possible for the fingers to be, backed as they are by a thinking arrangement. The saddest and gayest, the most frivolous, and the terribly important—all pass in at the ear and run off the pencil-point and leave no impression upon the mind. But I was alone with those four words in the silence of the night. They fell, as Dickens says, like a stone into the well of my heart, and splashed the tears up into my eyes. I instinctively closed my eyes to keep the suddenly-awakened emotions within bounds, and my mind, charged with a systematic current, followed the wire back to ———, and stood hushed in the presence of a grief which was silent in its intensity. Oh! for the power to lift a mother's weight of that crushing load; to pour into that bleeding heart one drop of balm; to raise that prostrate mother from where she strove to wrench her jewel from the grasping hand of death!

Could not my heart appreciate the situation and sympathize in the deepest degree? Here, quicker than the throbbing wire sped the message, went back my mind to just such a scene in our home; where all night with tenderest care I bore in my arms heaven's treasure. How as the stars faded out one by one, her little life light puffed out and left our world in darkness. How the awful grief of the mother seemed to give me strength to bear mine, or left me none to bear. The loneliness of the house; the precious form

"Dressed for the grave, in raiment like the snow,"

more beautiful in its repose than finest sculpture; the sleepless night—with no little cry to hush. Oh! so still; the quiet, beautiful Sabbath, with the hearty condolence of friends, and the pastor's visit and prayer; another night, and then the mournful preparations for the last sad rite; then

"We laid our darling down,
Our first seed in God's acre sown."

and for days and weeks and years we have carried a heartful of grief.

Fresh from this retrospect, my heart melted into sympathy which would find expression, and I seemed to be wandering with the lonely mother through memory's halls, and with a painful satisfaction contemplating the records hanging there, of the short life just faded out. What bright hopes for the future wrapped up in the little immortal, had been suddenly dashed? The past had been forgotten and the present and future alone lived in. But now the past only is left—full of sweetest memories; and the present is dark, with but one silver line of hope reaching over the river. The eye of faith is too blinded with weeping now to follow this thread, but we know it is the pathway up which the little spirit sped to its home in heaven.

Leaving this scene, outstripping the sluggish elements, my mind was in another presence.

A missive, carelessly received, and as carelessly opened, has the strange power to melt a strong man to tears and break his heart. The telegram has fulfilled its mission. It has but the four words: "The baby is dead." As the hurricane bends the sturdy oak, so when a grief storm breaks upon a man his proud spirit bends, and if he be wise he attempts no resistance to its power. Although scores of miles apart, yet his spirit rapidly spans the intervening space, and he is with his loved one and their dead dust. With his clever eye of faith he will direct her gaze beyond the cloud into the presence of the Eternal Peace, from out of which their spirit child, with outstretched, pleading hands, beckons them. With his words of comfort her heart will take courage to commence anew the journey of life with him alone. They have the realms of memory and imagination in which to wander free; the former conjuring up,

"A vanished face, with its sweet spirit-smiles,
Babe-wonderings, and little tender ways;"

the latter bringing to view the happiness of a reunion with the gone before, in that life beyond this vale of tears, where there are no more partings, and where their joys are forever full.

I was awakened from this mournful reverie into which my sympathies had led me, by an anxious "AAA;" and the interrogatory "Is it O K?" brought me to my senses. I gave the required acknowledgment and started the message on its sad errand. My mind was in no condition for further work, and with heavy step I left the office for my home, meditating upon the incident of the night.

How full of such experience the operator's life is, is scarcely realized even by himself. The endless variety of topics which pass under his notice in a day—and one day is but a repetition of all the past days and a type of all to come—leaves little margin for ruminating on the graver, and but a moment to join in the merry laugh at the more gay, before they pass from memory's keeping. J.

ALBANY, Sept. —, 1867.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A mass meeting will be held this evening in the Opera House, commencing at 7½ o'clock, doors open at 6½, on the occasion of the formal inauguration of the Chicago Christian Union. The following is the programme of exercises:

1. Singing, voluntary.
2. Prayer.
3. Singing, "Before Jehovah's awful throne."
4. Address, by Wirt Dexter, Esq., President of the Association.
5. Address, by Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Church.
6. Singing, solo, by E. Schultze, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."
7. Address, by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Church of the Messiah.
8. Singing, "Let party names no more."
9. Address, by Rev. T. E. St. John, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer.
10. Address, by Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of Unity Church.
11. Singing, Doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies."

The benediction.

The Churches of St. Paul, Messiah, and of the Redeemer, will be closed in the evening, in order that the congregations usually worshipping there may attend the Opera House gathering.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon, the Mission and Sunday School Chapel, recently erected by the Chicago Methodist Missionary and Sunday School Union, on Halsted street, near Canalport avenue, will be dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. C. H. Fowler, R. M. Hatfield, S. A. Jewett and John V. Farwell, Esq., President of the Union, and others, will participate in the exercises. Professor Seager will lead the choir. In the evening, Rev. C. Wunderlich, pastor of the Van Buren Street German Church, will preach in the German language.

The new chapel, erected by the Tabernacle Church, at Holstein, will also be dedicated this afternoon. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. T. W. Healy and others.

Religious services will be inaugurated in Farwell Hall, No. 148 Madison street, to-night. D. L. Moody, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, will conduct the exercises.

Services will be held in the various churches as given below. At all of these strangers and others not connected with the respective congregations will receive a cordial welcome:

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court. Services at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. At the close of the morning service the ordinance of baptism will be administered. In the evening the pastor will continue his series of "Sermons to the Young." Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9½ a. m. Bible class at 3 p. m.

Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Morning, Rev. R. Jeffery, D. D. Evening, pastor. Baptism at the close. Sunday School at 3 a. m. Bible classes at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Fifth Baptist Church, Dekoven street, near South Desplaines. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. N. F. Ravlin, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting at 9 a. m. and 6½ p. m., and after the evening service. Sunday School 2 p. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered to several converts to Jesus after the close of the evening sermon.

North Baptist Church, northeast corner of Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street, Rev. R. Jeffery, pastor. Preaching services on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every Sunday evening at 7½. Sunday School will meet at 2 p. m. at the southeast corner of Superior and North Dearborn streets.

Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., at 10½ a. m. Professor Northrup, D. D., President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2½ p. m.

Free-Will Baptist Church, corner of West Jackson and Peoria streets. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Graham, will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting at 6 p. m.

Union Park Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets. Pastor, Rev. Edward G. Taylor. Service at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

Indiana Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirtieth street. Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School meets at 9½. Young people's meeting at 3½ p. m. Subject for the latter meeting, "Cross Bearing."

North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Rev. G. L. Wrenn, pastor. Preaching Sabbath at 10½ a. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. Preaching on Sunday by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Fowler, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The evening sermon to young men on "The Waste and Want of the Prodigal."

Clark Street Church, Methodist Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John A. Gray, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject in the evening—"The Morality of Humor." Sunday School and Bible classes at 2½ p. m. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½, Room 17.

West Indiana Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Sangamon street. Rev. Robert Bentley, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 2½ p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Services to-morrow at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. W. Jewett. Sabbath School at 2½ p. m. Bible class at same hour in the audience room.

Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, Rev. J. H. Bayliss, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North LaSalle street. Services by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Jutkins, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Centenary Church, on Monroe street, between Morgan and Aberdeen streets. Rev. H. M. Hatfield, pastor, will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 2 p. m.

Halsted Street Mission. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Bible class at 9 a. m., and Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Rev. L. E. Matson, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 3 p. m.

South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2 p. m.

New England Congregational Church, corner of North Dearborn and East White streets. Rev. J. P. Gulliver, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m.

Salem Congregational Church, Cleaverville. Rev. C. B. Thomas, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 p. m.

Union Park Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Reuben streets, Rev. C. D. Helmer, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m.

Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets. Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p. m.

Lincoln Park Congregational Church, corner of Centre and Church streets, North Division. Rev. C. H. Wheeler, pastor. Prayer meeting on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

Illinois Street Church, between Wells and LaSalle streets. Bible class at 9 a. m. for both sexes. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. James H. Harwood, at quarter to 11 a. m. Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when Mr. Charles M. Morton will preach from the text, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?"

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, Rev. R. F. Burns, D. D., pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 3¼ p. m. Subject—in the forenoon, "What must I do to be saved?" in the afternoon, continuation of the discourses on the life of Christ.

Third United Presbyterian Church, Superior street, between Wells and Franklin; pastor, Rev. John S. McConnell. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Halsted and West Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Larimore, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The evening sermon will be on "Liberal Christianity."

Twenty-eighth Street Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) between Michigan and Wabash avenues. Preaching by Rev. Wm. McConnell, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and 3½ o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

North Presbyterian Church, corner Cass and Indiana streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. D. C. Marquis, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 2½ p. m.

South Presbyterian Church (Old School), Corner Wabash avenue and Congress street. Service by the pastor, Rev. M. Harsha, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9½ a. m.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School at 2½ p. m.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Nelson Millard, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school at 9½ a. m.

Westminster Church, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. by Professor Swing.

William Street Mission on Mitchell street near Blue Island avenue. Mr. D. L. Moody will preach at 11 a. m. Sabbath School meets at 3 p. m. The usual service in the evening at 7½, conducted by the superintendent, [illegible]

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park. Rev. H. N. Bishop, rector. Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock, and evening services at 7½. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

Church of the Holy Communion, corner Randolph street and Wabash avenue. Services at 10½ a. m.

Rev. Mr. Harlow will preach at St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove, morning and evening. Service at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

St. John's Lake Street Mission Sunday School, No. 73 West Lake street, a few doors west of Clinton street, upper floor. Sunday School exercises commence at 3 o'clock.

In the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Twenty-first street, near Archer avenue, there will be Episcopal Church services at 3 p. m. Sermon by Rev. Charles Edward Cheney. Sunday School in the rear of the same church at 2 o'clock p. m.

St. Stephen's Free Church, corner of Blue Island avenue and Forquar street. Morning service [illegible] 10½. Evening service at 7½. Sunday School at 2½ p. m.

At Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Grammer, of Baltimore, will preach in the morning, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Keeling will preach his farewell sermon, as rector.

Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, rector. Services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. At the evening service seats will be free.

UNIVERSALIST AND UNITARIAN.

Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North Dearborn street. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer. Subject—"Christ's Rebuke of Bigotry." Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning service.

Church of the Redeemer (Second Universalist), corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, Rev. T. E. St. John, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. Subject of sermon: "Liberal Christianity and Partialism."

St. Paul's Church (First Universalist), Wabash avenue, corner of Van Buren street, Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor; residence, 267 Wabash avenue. Public religious services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Dr. Ryder will preach in the morning.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Free Church, corner of Kankakee avenue and Thirty-third street. Services in German in the morning at the usual hour; in American at 3 p. m., conducted by Mr. Jordan.

New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street, near the lake. Services at 10½ a. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Hibbard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disciples of Christ meet at No. 310 North Carpenter street, corner of Front street, at 3 and 7½ p. m.

Reformed Protestant Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by the pastor, Rev. James Demorest, Jr.

Preaching at the Mariners' Bethel, on Michigan street, west of Wells, by the chaplain, Rev. J. H. Leonard, at 10½ a. m., and at 7 p. m. by Rev. T. Stillman, of New York.

The First Society of Spiritualists meet at Crosby's Music Hall. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 10:30 a. m., conference at 3 p. m., and a lecture in the evening by Mrs. Henry Van Dorn.

Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. by the pastor, Elder D. P. Henderson, at the Christian Church, on Cass street, between Michigan and Illinois street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

The Provision "ring" was considerably excited on 'Change this morning in consequence of an announcement that D. D. Michaels, a large provision operator, and publisher of a daily commercial circular, had absconded, leaving behind him a large amount of forged paper in the shape of warehouse receipts. At first the announcement did not gain any credence, but, as the evidences of his guilt began to accumulate, there was no longer room for doubt. During the past three or four years Mr. Michaels has been a heavy operator in pork products, and his transactions count up into hundreds of thousands. At one time he accumulated quite a handsome competency, and had secured for himself a good reputation for integrity. About a year ago he incurred some heavy losses, and, in order to stave them off as long as possible, and give himself an opportunity to turn round, he perpetrated a little peccadillo, which, though not generally known, created considerable surprise among those who were posted. During the past six or eight months he has been operating largely in pork, lard and shoulders, and the losses incurred in his transactions in the former article were on a large scale. It is thought by many—in fact by all in the trade—that the forgeries discovered to-day are not of recent origin, but that he has been systematically "kiting" fictitious warehouse receipts in order to keep his head above water, with the hope that [illegible] have taken place in his affairs, whereby he would have been enabled to make all things straight. In his business transactions he was very careless, trusting mostly to his memory, and the condition of affairs as developed to-day is badly mixed. In fact it is impossible to obtain a correct statement of the amount of the forged receipts, or get full information as to their whereabouts. The irregularities were first discovered a few days ago, but the facts were kept concealed until this morning. Some days ago it seems that Mr. Michaels gave the Michigan Central Railroad Company the warehouse receipts for 900 tcs lard, which were stored in the warehouse of Sunderland & Co., and obtained therefor a through bill of lading to New York, where the lard was consigned. Messrs. Walbridge, Watkins & Co. had the real warehouse receipts for the same, and made a demand for the property. It was not to be found, and no satisfaction could be had. Messrs. Walbridge & Co. made a formal demand for the lard on the Michigan Central Railroad, with what result we do not know, as neither of the parties will give any information on the subject. It however has since transpired that the receipts given the railroad were forgeries. This morning the Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank (to which institution Mr. Michaels was indebted to the extent of some $10,000) presented two warehouse receipts purporting to cover 200 tierces lard, deposited by him as collateral, to Messrs. Tobey & Booth, with whom the property was alleged to be stored, requesting them to cancel the same and issue therefor a single receipt. The receipts were examined by Mr. Booth, and pronounced forgeries. The circumstance was speedily noised abroad, and parties having business relations began to examine the securities hypothecated by him. In addition to the forgeries on Tobey & Booth held by the Manufacturers' Bank, that institution also holds a forged receipt on Kent & Co. for 100 barrels of pork, and one on Sunderland & Co. for 150 tierces of lard. George Phillips & Brother hold a forged receipt on Sunderland & Co. for 100 tierces of lard. The same firm also hold other warehouse receipts, but up to the present writing they are believed to be genuine. Their loss is estimated at $4,000. A few days ago Mr. Michaels deposited with A. Peters & Co. a genuine warehouse receipt on Sunderland & Co. for 175 tcs of lard, hypothecated as security for a loan of $5,000. A few days afterwards he took the lard away, promising to cancel the receipt, (Sunderland & Co. being unaware of the transfer), which, however, was not done. For this Sunderland & Co. are responsible; so Peters & Co. are secured to the extent of their claim. Some time ago Michaels borrowed $3,500 from the Commercial Insurance Company, on some warehouse receipts purporting to be issued by Sunderland & Co., but early in the week he paid $3,000 and took up the receipt, promising to call around with the balance next day. It is needless to state that he did not do so. E. C. Hurlburt, of Racine, is also creditor to the extent, it is said, of $3,500, but as he lives in Racine, we were unable to obtain any particulars concerning his claim. Enough, however, transpired to make it safe to say that he holds no security. There is a host of minor claims in the shape of borrowed money, balances due on purchases and other small items, ranging from $50 to $500—aggregating probably five or six thousand dollars. To Walbridge, Watkins & Co. he is largely indebted, but they are secured to a considerable extent by a mortgage on real estate, and a number of warehouse receipts, which are believed to be genuine. The forgeries, so far reported, amount to 800 tierces lard and 100 brls pork, and the operations foot up in the neighborhood of some $40,000. On the street it was rumored that other forgeries were committed, making the amount some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, but we were unable to obtain any more items than those specified. Mr. Michaels seems to have perpetrated these forgeries in a very systematic manner. Some of the spurious receipts are copies of the genuine in wording and date. The former he deposited as collateral security with those from whom he succeeded in obtaining advances. The latter he sold, and with the proceeds it is supposed he paid off loans raised on other forged papers. In order to give these currency he always had thereto attached the certificate of insurance, and it is now understood that he insured large amounts of property that had no existence whatever. Many are disposed to censure the insurance companies for giving policies in such a loose manner, and insist that an examination of the property should be made. If such were done, the frauds would have been detected much earlier. It is not customary for the insurance companies to make an examination of produce stored in the large warehouses and pork houses in this city. The premises are written at a certain rate, and as there is a constant changing of ownership in the property stored therein, and a corresponding change in insurance policies, the fact of any one making an application for insurance is looked upon as prima facie evidence of ownership. The liability of the insurance companies extends only to the actual loss by fire, and, if no property is destroyed, no insurance can be recovered. The fact, however, of an insurance policy being attached to a warehouse receipt or bill of lading, gives a quasi endorsement which tends to make such paper easily negotiated, even if it be a forgery. When the whole affair shall have been thoroughly sifted, we have no doubt a series of frauds and villainies will come to light such as has never been known in the West.

We may add that if the warehousemen will take the precaution to hereafter issue no receipts except those printed on a steel plate somewhat similar to those issued by the elevators, the opportunities for successful forgery will be greatly diminished.

The recent meeting of the Clearing House Association, and the action of the same, continues the subject of considerable conversation in financial and commercial circles. While it is admitted that the resolution, as adopted, is somewhat of an inquisitorial character, nevertheless the opinion prevails that those institutions which opposed it have pursued an unwise policy. Several of the bankers inform us that they are strongly in favor of the resolution, as adopted, as it will indicate the extent to which the practice of re-discounting is carried on, and the character of the business done by the several members of the association. The vote on the question was 12 to 6, not 12 to 10, as reported in this morning's issue.

The following is Manager Ives' exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
October 21	$3,620,464.79	$354,568.94
October 22	2,488,023.42	213,344.44
October 23	2,433,527.90	349,657.49
October 24	2,587,910.18	218,879.34
October 25	2,456,160.30	233,493.84
October 26	2,336,736.75	289,641.30
Total	$15,920,565.25	$1,658,484.35
Last week	18,471,185.80	2,092,265.43

As will be seen from the above there is a falling off of over three millions in the clearings this week as compared with last. This is attributable to the falling off in the Grain shipments and general less activity in the mercantile trade. On the street business has ruled rather dull during the past three or four days in most branches of trade, if not in all. Domestic Dry Goods are again lower, and the market closes up quiet. Groceries are dull, and rather weak. The week closes on a stringent Money market. The demand is largely from Grain dealers, and, as the shipments are comparatively [illegible], there is a gradual accumulation of Grain, which the [illegible] to carry, until a shipping margin can be secured. The shipments of Currency to the interior are steadily decreasing, with a proportionate increase in the return flow; but as the banks are obliged to husband their resources for the accommodation of the packers, who will shortly commence operations, the market is closer than it would otherwise be. Paper is subjected to a close examination, and the discount houses refuse to make any loans except to depositors and regular customers in the best of standing, and in many instances these cannot obtain all they ask. The rates of interest are unchanged.

New York Funds were very close and sales were made between banks at par@50 cents premium. Several shipments of currency were again made to the East to provide exchange. The counter rates were firmer at ⅛ discount buying and par selling.

The foreign bankers are drawing in small amounts on the European cities at the following rates:

	Gold.		Currency.
London, £	$5.00@ [illegible]		$7.15 @7.20
Paris, franc	[illegible]	21½	[illegible] 29¾
Berlin, thaler	[illegible]	76	1.06½@1.08
Hamburg, mark	[illegible]		[illegible] 54
Sweden, rixmynt	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		1.53@1.54

Flour was firmer and active. Wheat was [illegible] were 2 cents higher early, but at the close the improvement was lost. Oats advanced ⅛@¼c. Rye declined one cent at the close. Barley 1@1½c better. Mess Pork dull—offered at $20.00. Lard neglected, and nominal at 12@12½c. Bulk Meats dull. English Meats, for future delivery, were weak. Freights inactive—shippers and agents apart.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has purchased the Winona & St. Peters Railroad, and will at once extend its line from Madison to Winona, where it will connect with the Chicago & St. Paul Road, now under contract. The Milwaukee folks are deeply chagrined at the transfer, as they had long regarded the St. Peters Road as a valuable feeder of the Milwaukee & St. Paul line, and several negotiations had been made (though unsuccessfully) by the latter to secure the exclusive control of the former. The Milwaukee Sentinel pointedly remarks that the sale of the Northwestern has scattered the prospect of the transfer to the M. & St. Paul Company to the four winds. The completion of the extension from Madison to Winona, and the building of a bridge across the Mississippi, will open a new avenue of wealth and trade to our city. The transfer takes effect on the 1st prox.

Gold was comparatively steady. The market opened at 141⅞, declined to 141⅛, and closed at 141⅜. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, Gold Brokers:

10:30 a. m.	141⅞	12:00 m.	141¼
10:45 "	141¾	1:00 p. m.	141⅜
11:00 "	141⅝	2:00 "	141⅜
11:15 "	141⅜	3:00 "	141⅜
11:30 "	141⅜	4:00 "	141⅜
1 :45 a. m.	141¼		

Here the market was steady at 141@141⅛, buying, and selling at ⅛ advance on New York rates. Silver nominal at 130@132 buying—the upper figure for large pieces.

The following shows the daily range and closing price of Gold during the week ending to-day:

	Range.	Closing.
Monday	143½@144	143¾
Tuesday	142½@143	142¾
Wednesday	142¼@143¼	143¼
Thursday	142¼@143	142¾
Friday	141⅞@142⅝	141⅞
Saturday	141⅛@141⅞	141⅜

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ better on all securities, except 10-40's, which were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Sixes, '81	111½	111½	112	112⅛
Five-Twenties, '62	113	112	113	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	109	109	109¼	109½
Five-Twenties, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
Five-Twenties (new), '65	107½	106¾	107	107¼
Five-Twenties, '67	107½	106¾	107	107¼
Ten-Forties	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Seven-Thirties, June	104⅞	104⅞	105	105¼
Seven-Thirties, July	104⅞	104⅞	105	105¼

Here the market was firm and higher, but rather quiet. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, of 1881	111½	112
5-20s, 1862	112¼	113½
5-20s, 1864	108½	109¼
5-20s, 1865	109¼	109¾
5-20s, '65 and '67 (new)	106½	107¼
10-40s, large	100	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, 1st series	104¼	104⅞
7-30s, 2d series	104¼	104⅞
Com. Int. Notes, Dec., 1864	117½	
" " " May, 1865	116½	
" " " Aug., 1865	115½	
" " " Sept., 1865	115	
" " " Oct., 1865	114½	

Local Securities were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Chicago City 7s	95@96
Cook County 7s	95½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	1,873	13,341
Wheat, bu	107,760	57,662
Corn, bu	43,910	71,222
Oats, bu	63,374	51,592
Rye, bu	6,414	13,093
Barley, bu	15,400	21,106
Grass Seeds, lbs	91,625	120,880
Broom Corn, lbs	50,796	
Cured Meat, lbs		12,448
Tallow, lbs	22,706	3,770
Butter, lbs	11,379	13,073
Dead Hogs, No.	13	7
Live Hogs, No.	3,064	3,498
Cattle, No.	1,849	1,879
Hides, lbs	101,060	98,815
Highwines, brls	112	551
Wool, lbs	10,550	43,270
Lumber, m	752	2,902
Shingles, m	1,300	1,221
Lath, m	115	1,779
Salt, brls		4,000

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	9,501	10,669
Wheat, bu	77,709	47,091
Corn, bu	189,177	37,000
Oats, bu	100,219	64,300
Rye, bu	18,581	30,068
Barley, bu	6,969	15,250
Grass Seeds, lbs	29,148	1,300
Broom Corn, lbs	66,850	10,032
Cured Meats, lbs	88,579	119,850
Beef, brls	833	734
Pork, brls		68
Lard, lbs	157,361	4,450
Tallow, lbs	70,952	28,728
Butter, lbs	8,040	6,613
Live Hogs, No.	13,037	2,819
Cattle, No.	147	926
Hides, lbs	117,863	84,840
Highwines, brls	11	250
Wool, lbs	4,890	37,319
Lumber, m	2,530	1,814
Shingles, m	6,769	884
Lath, m	818	268
Salt, brls	2,862	3,394
Salt, bags	500	

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and the leading grain markets were higher at the opening in view of the improved advices from Liverpool and New York, but at the close there was an easier feeling, and the advance gained early was almost entirely lost.

There was again an utter want of life in the Provision market. Mess Pork was offered in the round way at $20.00, but we heard of no inquiry. A car load sold at $20.50, which is the current rate in the jobbing way. English Meats for forward delivery were weak and freely offered at 10c for Cumberlands, 11c for Short Rib, and 12c for Clear Sides, though they could have been probably bought for ¼c less. Bulk Meats neglected and nominal. Shoulders are quoted at 12c. Lard was dull and round lots were offered at 12½c, but we heard of no buyers over 12c. There is nothing doing in Beef product.

The Flour market was quite active, and in view of the improved tone in New York, the feeling was generally stronger, though no quotable advance took place. Some 7,850 brls changed hands at $9.75@11.50 for Red Winters; $8.25@9.75 for Spring Extras; $5.50@8.00 for Spring Supers; $7.75 for Rye, and $10.00 for Buckwheat.

At the opening there was a strong feeling in Wheat, in view of better advices from the East, and sales were made at an advance of 2c; but a desire on the part of holders to realize caused a weaker tone, and at the close the improvement was entirely lost. We note transactions to the extent of 225,000 bu at $1.91@1.95 for No. 1; $1.87@1.90 for No. 2; $1.81@1.82½ for No. 3, and $1.67@1.69 for Rejected Spring—closing dull at $1.91 for No. 1; $1.86 for No. 2, and $1.81@1.83 for No. 3.

The improved advices from Liverpool caused an active demand for Corn, and at the opening the market advanced 1½@2c, but later in the day the advices from New York proving less favorable, a reaction set in, and the appreciation was lost. About 255,000 bu changed hands at $1.09@1.10¼ for No. 1; $1.08@1.10 for No. 2; $1.03½ for Rejected; 75@77c for New and 70c for Ear—closing dull at $1.09 for No. 1 and $1.08 for No. 2 in store. In Corn afloat we heard of no movement.

There was a fairly active demand for Oats, and the market ruled ¼@½c better, with sales of 168,000 bu at 55@57½ in store—closing firm at 57c.

Rye was about 1c higher at the opening, but the market subsequently fell off 2c, closing quiet. We note transactions at $1.32@1.34½ for No. 1; $1.30@1.32 for No. 2, and $1.00 for Rejected—closing at inside quotations.

There was a moderate degree of activity in Barley, and prices, though irregular, closed about 1@1½c better. Sales were made at $1.06½@1.12 for No. 2, and $1.00@1.02 for Rejected.

Carbon Oil was in good demand, and under moderate stocks the feeling was strong at 53@54c. Linseed was quiet and easy at the decline noted yesterday, prices ranging at $1.15@1.22½.

The market for Hides was dull and drooping. The demand was confined exclusively to shippers, and prices were generally being shaded.

The Butter market was active for choice qualities, and, owing to the light supply, prices were well supported at 35@37c. Common descriptions were neglected at 20@30c.

Eggs were in good local request and firmer at 22@24c for strictly fresh.

There was a steady demand for Seeds at about yesterday's figures, with sales at $1.99@2.10 for Timothy; $2.00 for Flax, and $7.00 for Clover.

Lake Freights were dull, but a shade firmer, though shippers were unwilling to pay the advanced rates asked by vessel agents. Engagements were made at 5¼c for Oats, and 8c for Rye to Buffalo; 10½c for Oats to Ogdensburg; 12½c for Corn, and 14c for Wheat to Buffalo.

The following telegrams were received on Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

OPENING.

Flour better at $9.60@10.40. Wheat better, No. 2 Spring $2.30@2.31; No. 1 do at $2.37. Corn salable, at $1.42@1.45. Oats better, firm, 81½c. Pork dull, heavy, $21.25. Lard quiet, unchanged. Whiskey steady. Gold 141⅜.

LATER.

Flour firm. Wheat better. No. 2 Spring, $2.31@2.32; No. 1 do, $2.36@2.40. Corn unsettled and lower, at $1.42@1.44. Oats better; unsettled at 81½@82½c. Pork nominal. Lard firmer, at 13¼@13½c.

BUFFALO DOCK, Oct. 26.

Receipts—250,000 bu Wheat, 140,000 bu Oats. Wheat firm at $2.08. Corn quiet, offered at $1.23. Oats firm at 69c. Freights, 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11 a. m.

Corn, 49s 9d. Red Wheat, 14s 5d. Wheat, 14s 6d. Barley, 5s 5d. Oats, 3s 10d.

DAILY GRAIN INSPECTION.

INSPECTED INTO STORE—WHEAT—97 cars No. 1 Spring, 283 cars No. 2 do, 33 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars Rejected do. CORN—10 cars No. 1, 70 cars No. 2, 22 cars Rejected. OATS—47 cars No. 1, 32 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2, 3 cars Rejected. RYE—11 cars No. 1, 6 cars No. 2. BARLEY—16 cars No. 2, 10 cars Rejected.

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—WHEAT—34,073 bu No. 1 Spring, 98,771 bu No. 2, 9,673 bu Rejected. CORN—101,117 bu No. 1, [illegible] bu Rejected. OATS—77,504 bu No. 1, 133,176 bu No. 2. RYE—3,273 bu No. 1, 2,686 bu No. 2. BARLEY—1,[illegible] bu No. 2.

LATER.

After the close of 'Change No. 2 Spring Wheat was quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged. The Corn market was dull—closing steady at $1.08 for No. 2 in store. Oats were in fair request and firm at 56½c. Other Grains were lifeless.

Beef Cattle were dull and nominally 25c lower. The demand was restricted to the local trade, there being no shipping stock on sale. Some 1,200 head changed hands at a range of $2.50@5.50 for [illegible] to smooth fleshy packing Steers. The market closes weak at [illegible] the outside for extra.

The Hog market was dull and weak, and prices favored buyers. There were some 4,000 head in the pens, of which number only 2,500 found buyers. These were taken at a range of $5.00@6.45 for common to choice. The market closes quiet and easy.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 26.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 26.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending to-day, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,208	1,000	100	174
Wednesday	2,113	1,488	64	60
Thursday	1,878	2,066	420	1,480
Friday	1,848	1,630	117	225
Saturday	279	350	29	
Total	11,284	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,429
Week before last	9,429			
Week ending Oct. 5	9,191			
Week ending Sept. 28	8,432			
Week ending Sept. 21	7,873			
Week ending Sept. 14	8,022			
Week ending Sept. 7	8,649			

In comparing the receipts for this week and last week we find the following:

Receipts less than last week	2,140
Shipments less than last week	[illegible]

The receipts this week compare with the receipts for the corresponding week of 1866 as follows:

Receipts this week	11,284
Receipts for the corresponding week of 1866	8,887
Receipts more this week	2,397

For the same period in the year 1865 we find:

Receipts this week	11,284
Receipts for the corresponding week of 1865	11,623
Receipts less this week	339

Greatest number received for any week since January 1, 12,974. Smallest number received 1,794.

Received, week ending Oct. 19	12,974
Received, week ending July 6	1,794

The following table shows the receipts of Cattle and Hogs since January 1, 1867, compared with the same period last year:

	1867.	1866.
Cattle	280,124	275,123
Hogs	1,013,437	770,175

CONSIGNMENTS.

The following were the shipments of Live Stock for the week up to last night, and the points to which the same were consigned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
To Buffalo	263	7,041	
To New York	206	5,497	
To Pittsburgh	60	1,234	
To Suspension Bridge	180	2,706	
To Boston		2,231	
To Philadelphia		318	
Baltimore		328	
Total	729	21,393	

The following is the tariff on Live Stock:

All Live Stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Buffalo	75c	per	100 lbs.
To Dunkirk	75	"	"
To Salamanca	64	"	"
To Cleveland	58	"	"
To Toledo and Detroit	37½	"	"

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

Double deck cars of Hogs, per car	21,000	lbs.
Single "	14,000	"
Cattle	14,000	"
Double deck cars of Sheep, per car	18,000	"
Single	14,000	"

THE MARKET.

Including those left over from last week, we have had in the market during the week just closed, not less than 18,000 head of Beeves, which number, as the result has proven, has exceeded the legitimate wants of the trade by fully 3,000 head, this number remaining in the pens unsold at the close of the market this evening. Trade opened dull and heavy, and has ruled sluggish throughout. This result is largely due to the inferior quality of the arrivals. Perhaps for no week during the season have the offerings been so uniformly of a low order of stock. Rough, half-fatted Steers, "scallawag" Cows, light Heifers, coarse, "bony" Oxen and Texas Cattle have been the rule, and desirable qualities the exception. The demand has been restricted almost exclusively to the local trade, the "flat" condition of the markets below utterly precluding the idea of an active movement on the part of shippers. The decline of [illegible] in New York, and [illegible] in Albany, destroyed their confidence and rendered extensive operations extremely hazardous. They have accordingly stood aloof, and of the 18,000 head taken up during the week, less than 1,800 head were taken on Eastern account. The demand from packers, upon which drovers chiefly depended for the absorption of this common and medium stock, failed them to some extent, the extremely warm weather that has prevailed materially lessening the demand from this quarter. [illegible] of stock than is usually taken for the barrel, and consequently values for good to prime packing stock were materially enhanced, while for the poorer sorts prices were barely sustained. The prices paid range at the way from $2.50@3.75 for inferior to good Texas, and $4.00@4.75 for common to really good packing Cattle. In one or two instances extravagant prices were paid, one drove of choice smooth Steers being taken by one of our city packers at $5.00 per 100 lbs. Stock Steers have been in reasonably active demand, but owing to the large supply of common stock offering sales dragged somewhat, and prices were irregular and rather easier than during the preceding week. Feeders from Indiana and Ohio, and from some sections of Pennsylvania, were in attendance, and several droves found their way into their hands at a range of $3.50@4.75, the outside for smooth fleshy Steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average. The demand for smooth fat Cows and light fleshy Steers, for home consumption, though by no means urgent, was sufficient to absorb most of this class offering—after the packing demand had been satisfied—and prices were well sustained at $4.25@4.75. Several small droves were taken to meet the wants of the "Kinzie Street Market," at $2.50@4.00 for inferior to common mixed lots.

TO-DAY.—There was a fair business transacted for a Saturday, and for the little good stock offering ready sale was found at about the ruling prices of yesterday, but for the poorer sorts, owing to the excessive supply of such on the market, sales dragged heavily, and prices ruled sensibly lower. Some 1,200 head were closed out on local account at a range of $2.50@3.75 for inferior to common mixed lots, embracing "scrubby cows," "scallawag" Steers, coarse Oxen, Stags, Bulls, light Heifers and Texas Cattle, and $4.00@5.50 for common Cows to good smooth packing Steers. The yards are well filled with common and inferior stock—nearly enough to meet the legitimate wants of the trade for the coming week—and drovers will promote their own interests, as well as the interests of buyers, by withholding such for the present. With the exception of a slight decline in the lower grades, prices range substantially the same as at the close of last week. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old Steers, and averaging 1,300 lbs and upwards	$6.25 @7.25
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely formed Steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, at	5.50 @6.50
Fair Grades—Fair Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at	4.25 @5.75
Medium Class—Medium Steers and good Cows, fit for city slaughter, and averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, at	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common Cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs, at	3.75 @4.50
Inferior—Light and thin Cows and Steers	2.25 @3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Twenty-nine fair stock Steers, averaging 925 lbs, fed and watered, at $4.00.

Seventeen common stock Steers, averaging 807 lbs, fed and watered, at $3.87½.

Eighteen fair smooth Steers, averaging 1,050 lbs, fed and watered, at $5.00.

Twenty smooth thinnish Steers, averaging 1,122 lbs, at $5.00.

Thirty-eight common butchers' Cows, averaging 900 lbs, fed and watered, at $3.75.

Thirteen fair thinnish Steers, averaging 1,070 lbs, at $4.87½.

Twenty-four fair butchers' stock, averaging 881 lbs, fed and watered, at $4.12½.

Ninety-seven good packing Steers, averaging 1,070 lbs, at $5.00.

Twenty-two medium packing Steers, averaging 1,075 lbs, fed and watered, at $4.50.

Seventeen good packing Steers, averaging 1,028 lbs, f. and w., at $4.50.

Fifty-three smooth Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,190 lbs, at $5.50.

Twelve common mixed lot, averaging 750 lbs, f. and w., at $2.60.

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the current week and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,779	2,619	1,895	2,108
Wednesday	5,811	2,739	6,150	2,416
Thursday	5,046	2,113	3,735	2,626
Friday	5,669	2,086	12,057	2,419
Saturday	5,127	1,134	3,377	1,468
Total	30,432	16,412	27,569	13,808
Last week	33,591		31,865	
Week before last	27,997		21,878	
Week ending Oct. 5	26,402		19,800	
Week ending Sept. 28	20,142		20,419	
Week ending Sept. 21	23,097		15,547	
Week ending Sept. 14	19,427		16,365	
Week ending Sept. 7	20,579		17,919	

The receipts this week and last compare as follows:

Received this week	30,432
Received last week	33,591
Received less this week	3,159

Compared with the same period in 1866, we find the following:

Received this week	30,432
Received same period last year	16,412
Received more this week	14,020

REMARKS.

The supply, though falling considerably below that of last week, has largely exceeded the demand, and the result has been a very material depreciation in values. The weather has been such, that packers could not operate with any degree of safety, and with no urgency in the shipping demand sales have dragged heavily. Including those left over from last week, the total number on the market will not fall short of 33,000 head, of which some 30,000 head have found purchasers. With the exception of about 7,000 head taken by packers, shippers have been the almost exclusive operators. The average quality of the arrivals, though superior to that of last week, was hardly up to the requirements of the trade; the proportion of common, light, uneven lots, being too prominent. Should the weather continue mild, it is not reasonable to anticipate any considerable demand from packers during the coming week, and country buyers should temper their shipments accordingly.

To-day the market was dull and drooping. There were some 4,000 head in the pens, and as the demand was restricted chiefly to shippers, holders were bothered to realize, and in some instances a reduction of 5@10c was submitted to. Only 2,500 head changed hands. These were taken at a range of $5.00@5.50 for inferior to common, and $5.75@6.45 for fair to choice grades.

The following are the closing prices this week, compared with those of last week:

	This week.	Last week.
Good to choice	$6.25@6.45	$6.50@6.90
Medium to fair	5.75@6.00	6.00@6.40
Common	5.00@5.50	5.25@5.75
Stock Hogs	3.75@4.50	4.00@4.75

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
51	fair uneven lot	232	$6.25
115	choice smooth lot	251	6.45
54	fair uneven lot	216	6.00
56	medium coarse lot, f. and w.	225	5.70
62	same quality, f. and w.	224	5.70
57	fair smooth lot, f. and w.	234	6.20
56	medium uneven lot, f. and w.	206	5.75
49	good smooth fat lot	270	6.37½
61	medium uneven lot	226	6.00
57	same description, f. and w.	227	6.00
66	medium smooth lot	207	5.70
55	medium smooth lot	220	5.90
120	fair smooth lot, f. and w.	239	5.95

SHEEP—Received to-day, 477 head; received this week, 3,577 head. Shipped this week, none. The receipts have been quite light during the past week, and especially is this true of good and choice mutton qualities. Still, no serious inconvenience has resulted from this fact, as the demand has been confined entirely to supplying the wants of the local trade; shippers not having taken a "hoof." Common descriptions have been neglected to a good extent, and in not a few instances holders have been compelled to concede liberally in order to realize. For good qualities prices have been thoroughly sustained, at $4.00@4.25. We quote good to choice, $4.00@4.50; common to medium, $2.00@3.75.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.

UP—Propeller Nebraska; barks Marquette, H. G. Winslow, Twilight, Leclair, Vought, Graves, Morris, Norman, Jones, Sunrise, Nims, Clyde, Masten, Breden, Pilgrim, Collins, Arcturus, Cooper, Barney, Gold Hunter, Imperial, Aconitas, Casey, Mott, Morey, Fosteris, Westchester, Minch, Star of Hope, Etna, Ogden, Jewett, Sky Lark, Montana, Dacotah, Maple Leaf, Idaho, Bronson, Drake, Resolute, Corsican, Templar, Fleury, Queen of the Lakes, White Oak, Bigler, Crawford, Rainbow.

DOWN—Propeller Merchant; barks DeSoto, Ward, Card.

WIND—West.

General Notices.

MRS. MARY WHITNEY RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that she has REMOVED from 406 to 481 STATE-ST., where she is taking day boarders, and furnishes everything in the confectionery line, with all the delicacies of the season, at the very lowest rates.

Customers waited upon at all hours.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain promissory note, dated Chicago, May [illegible], [illegible] months from date, for six hundred dollars, made by [illegible] and payable to the order of A. D. Titsworth. Said note has been lost, and payment stopped upon the same.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.

FREEPORT LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Rosehill, Calvary and Evanston	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Afternoon Express	4:30 p. m.	8:20 p. m.
Kenosha Accommod'n	5:30 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Waukegan Accommod'n	6:10 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Accommod'n	11:45 p. m.	5:35 a. m.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Peru Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office 56 South Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 26th day of October, 1867.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week, and on Fridays and Saturdays letters to be advertised are in the hands of the Transcribing Clerks.

Free delivery of letters to any part of the city can be secured by having them addressed to the street and number.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abrams mrs
Adams Sophia B miss
Abbott Mary mrs
Abbott Rosey A mrs
Abbey Amelia mrs
Adams Sophia miss
Adams Carolina T miss
Adams Mattie mrs
Alden H mrs
Abbott Mary mrs
Allen C G mrs
Allen H L miss
Angeley Elizabeth mrs
Anthony A M mrs
Arnett Nellie mrs
Arnett Emma miss
Amber J W mrs
Armstrong W mrs
Avery S P mrs
Atwater J E mrs
Atwater A miss

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

O'Connors Mary miss
O'Connors Anna miss
O'G Teresa mrs
O'Neil Mary mrs

P

[illegible]

R

[illegible]

W

Wheedon Frank miss
White David mrs
Whiting Ella mrs
White Ann mrs
White Florence C miss
Williams Sarah E miss
Wright Jane miss
Wright [illegible]
Wright Sarah
Wryon Ferdinand mrs

Y

Yellman Sylvester mrs
Yeager Mary M mrs
Yoke C Z mrs

INITIALS.

C G A miss
G L P miss 2
Hattie A N C miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abbey A T B
Abbott A co
Abell S R
Acker Michael
Ackerly Theodore
Adams A S
Adams Robert
Adams D M
Adams C W
Adams John J
Adams & Booth
Adams Miller & co
Adler Dabe
Adriance J
Allen J P
Allen James
Allen E A
Allen S H
Alexander J C
Alexander Job
Allison Robert B
Allison A & co
Ambrose A R
Anderson S
Anderson J A
Anderson H A
Anderson Robert
Anderson Andrew
Andrew G
Auger C P
Austin James C
Angustine James F
Anderson Samuel
Anthony Robert
Arnold J
Arnold Daniel & co
Arnold Edward
Avon Henry
Arterburn Walter
Ashton J P
Atkins Samuel P
Atwater John R
Argert J B & co
Angell Waterman

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

Ingraham Castle
Irwin Alex E
Irwin John F

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

O'Harra Jas
O'Brien Henry
O'Brien James
O'Callahan Cornelius
O'Cock Wm P
O'Connor Arthur
O'Donnell Edw'd
O'Donnell Neal
O'Neill R P rev
Odell Parry N
Olsen John
Oliver G W & co
Olney E
Owen E T
Osborne Marvin
Overacker D W
Owens R
Owens John J
Owens J H

P

[illegible]

Q

Quackenboss M A
Quarles Patrick
Quarles James
Quinn Michael
Quinn Peter

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

Y

Yates E E
Yates James
Yetty Wm
Young Henry
Young Jacob
Young Peter
Young W H

Z

Zook John H

Miscellaneous.

Agent of the North British & Merchants' Fire Insurance Co
Agent of the Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co
B & H
Box 272
Carpenter 29 N Dearborn st
Capt Prop or Schr Dane
Chicago Brush Co
Chicago News Co
Coral Flouring Mills
Corinthian Chapter No 69 R A M
Druggist S Clark st
E H J
Edr Sawyer & Mechanic
Fort Madison Lodge No [illegible] I O O F
Frank
F S
Gt Eastern Tea Co
Henry B (Cairo's No 3)
Home Lodge No 508 A F & A M
J S
National News Co
21 North Sons of Temperance
Oriental Lodge No 33 A F & A M
Overseer of the Sailors' Home
Publisher of the Farmers' Advertiser
Raymond Strayer Brownly of California & Nevada
Recording Sect of Union Lodge No 9 I O O F
R C
Sect of the Great [illegible]
S W P
Wm B Warren Lodge No 209 A F & A M
Western Book Mail Co
W K

LETTRES DE FRANCAISES.

From the 13th of October till October 26th.

[illegible]

HOLLANDS BRIEF.

[illegible]

Office open from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] p. m. [illegible] F. J. [illegible]

Medical Cards.

DR. JAMES,

[illegible] of [illegible] Hospital, Custom House st., New Orleans, and for the last seven years located in Chicago, acknowledged by the medical profession and the press to have no equal in the treatment of SYPHILIS, SPERMATORRHŒA (involuntary seminal emissions), Chronic Diseases, and all diseases of a private nature, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.—Sundays during the forenoon—or by letter through P. O. Drawer 5863, Chicago, Ill. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success.

Advice free at his office, or send two red stamps for treatise on Spermatorrhœa or syphilis. The best for 50 cents. Sent to any address in sealed envelope.

Private Matters.

In all private matters go or write to Dr. CLARKE, Room 4, Larmon Block, [illegible] Clark st. [illegible] [illegible] Address letters, DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE" [illegible] [illegible] or call at 212 [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] office, 179 South Clark st. [illegible] P. O. Box 1942. His Guide to Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

City Notices.

CITY CEMETERY.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1867.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For County Treasurer—General Thomas O. Osborne.
Judge of the Superior Court—Wm. A. Porter.
Clerk of the Superior Court—Colonel A. Jacobson.
Police Commissioner—T. B. Brown.
County Surveyor—Alex. Wolcott.

TOWN OFFICERS.

SOUTH CHICAGO.
Town Supervisor—John Summerfield.
Assistant Supervisor—Simeon W. King.
Collector—August Newhaus.
Assessor—Isaac Pflaum.
Clerk—John Boorman.

WEST CHICAGO.
Town Supervisor—Reuben Taylor.
Assistant Supervisor—James H. Hayden.
Collector—Jacob Gross.
Assessor—T. Shergold.
Clerk—John Moore.

NORTH CHICAGO.
Town Supervisor—Henry A. Kaufman.
Assistant Supervisor—Samuel Shackford.
Collector—Peter Hand.
Assessor—Adolf Miller.
Clerk—Henry Jahns.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.	Wards.
1—William G. Gris.	9—Geo. W. Newcomb.
2—C. B. Farwell.	10—T. D. Fitch.
3—N. S. Bouton.	11—Joseph P. Ross.
4—S. C. Pitcher.	12—Christian Schultz.
5—Michael Schmitz.	13—Charles West.
6—William Riehl.	14—E. Albert.
7—Charles Lodding.	15—Leopold J. Kadish.
8—George Hook.	16—J. J. Healey.

THE CITY.

Republican Meetings.—Ward meetings, at which good speakers will be in attendance, will be held as follows: Monday evening—Fifth Ward, at Matthy's, 158 Archer avenue. Tuesday evening—Sixth Ward, at Riehle's, corner of Maxwell and Canal streets; Seventh Ward, at Fenn's, corner of Twelfth and Union streets; Eighth Ward, at Ebersold's, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets.

The Entire Opera Troupe, soloists, chorus and orchestra have all arrived in the city, and held their first rehearsal in Professor McCoy's lecture room last evening.

The Library of the Late John L. Scripps will be sold at public auction, on Monday (tomorrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Butters & Co.'s rooms, on Randolph street.

Saginaw Lumber.—Messrs. W. A. Butters & Co. will sell at auction nearly two million feet of Saginaw lumber, on Tuesday next. It is a very unusual thing to see lumber put under the hammer in this market, but this stock will be sold without reserve. See the advertisement.

Chicago Christian Union.—A mass meeting of friends of the Liberal Christianity movement will be held this evening in the Opera House, to formally inaugurate the Chicago Christian Union. Addresses will be delivered by Wirt Dexter, Esq., and by the pastors of each of the Unitarian and Universalist churches in the city.

Dyeing by Steam.—Although it is scarcely necessary to recommend the firm of Cook & McLain, it may be well to keep the fact in the minds of our readers that they still continue their business at their old stand, No. 84 Dearborn, and 109 South Clark street. Here garments are cleaned, dyed or repaired, in a satisfactory manner, and special attention is given to dyeing and cleaning ladies' feathers.

Ho! for the Holidays.—At a meeting of the letter carriers, held on Saturday evening in the Post Office, it was resolved to issue, for the forthcoming holidays, a combined address for all the carriers in the city, sixty in number. The work is to be gotten up in the finest style of the art, suitable alike for the centre table and the office. W. J. Jefferson, Esq., No. 101 Washington street, was voted the printing.

Clothing.—Attention is called to the extensive stock of imported cloths, cassimeres, &c., of Messrs. John H. Dickson & Co., 131 and 133 Randolph street, Sherman House Block. Their garments are made up in the latest styles, and all who patronize them are satisfied with the fit of their garments. They also keep a full stock of gents' furnishing goods, and as they are young men full of enterprise, we bespeak for them a good portion of the patronage of our readers.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Slocum's Restaurant, No. 96 Clark street, opposite the Court House, one of the most complete in Chicago, will be sold on Saturday, November 2, at 10 a. m., under a chattel mortgage sale. This appears to be one of the best business opportunities ever offered in this city. Full information will be given at the restaurant, or by J. W. Rose, with John S. Bery, wholesale liquor dealer, No. 111 South Water street.

Hyde Park Institute—A Change.—This institute has recently passed into the hands of Rev. Mr. Adams, who has completely refurnished it in good shape, and it now offers most attractive inducements to young ladies who wish to attend a regular course of study and board in the family. The school is very convenient of access from Chicago, being only thirty minutes' ride from the railroad depot at the foot of Lake street. The terms are moderate. Reference may be made to Reed's Temple of Music, No. 88 Randolph street.

Chicago Evening Post.—This enterprising and spicy daily is becoming increasingly popular and continually developing new and attractive features. A noon edition is to be commenced to-morrow, containing the hotel arrivals and noon despatches, as well as the general, local and miscellaneous news, and other matter of interest, and will be continued hereafter. The *Post* is sound and outspoken on the great questions of the time, and is a highly readable paper in all respects. It fills the requirements of a live evening paper, and well deserves the support which it is receiving.

Healthy Food.—The attention of our readers has been often called to this subject, but at no time when a preparation more valuable for pastry cooking could be had, as now. We refer to Mrs. Raney's baking powder, which was lately introduced here, and has already received the highest recommend from wholesale and retail grocers, spice dealers, and many private citizens, to which others add their testimony in its favor. The materials are said to be perfectly healthy, and reliable in operation. A. Raney & Co., 156 East Water street, are the only manufacturers.

The Risdon Railroad Guide.—The ingenious railroad guide, published by Coloney, Fairchild & Co., to which we have before referred, seems to be not only the most complete work of the kind extant, in many respects, but will be a first-class advertising medium. Messrs. Wait Brothers are the advertising agents for this city, and those who desire to advertise in this novel and striking way will do well to call upon them at No. 149 Dearborn street. Mr. Fenn informs us that he will shortly publish all of the principal routes from the West to New York, by way of Chicago. The company will publish these guides in New York city.

Magdalen Asylum Fair.—The Sisters of the Good Shepherd wish their sincere thanks tendered to all who took part in the late fair for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. The ladies and gentlemen who had the management of the fair are especially deserving of praise, as they spared no efforts to make it a success. The following is a statement of the funds contributed by the different churches: Immaculate Conception, $200; St. Joseph's, $166; Holy Name, fancy table, $361; refreshment table, $664; St. Mary's, $785; St. Louis, $464; St. John's, $318; St. Patrick's, $78; St. Paul's, $134. Received at the door, $1,163; from gift enterprise, $125. Total, $4,518; expenses, 945. Net profit, $4,573.

B. F. Blackburn.—Among the recent deaths from yellow fever at Memphis is that of Breckinridge F. Blackburn, formerly a resident of Chicago. While here he married the daughter of the late Colonel R. J. Hamilton, who, with one child, survives him. He was a brother of Mrs. B. S. Morris of this city. Previous to the war Mr. Blackburn moved with his family to Arkansas, and during the rebellion served as a Captain in the rebel army, and lost an arm in that service. After the war he made his residence at Memphis. He was in Chicago on a visit a few weeks ago, and upon his return was stricken down. He was a man of considerable ability, was a candidate for Congress in this district on the Buchanan ticket, in 1856, and was personally popular among his acquaintances.

Clarke, Layton & Co.—This firm, whose office is at No. 128 Washington street, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, are among the most extensive real estate dealers in the city, and their popularity is well merited by their long experience in the business, their promptness and reliability, and the general satisfaction which they give to both buyers and sellers of houses and lands. Those who wish to purchase or rent will generally be sure to find in their extensive lists something to suit them, and those wishing to sell will meet ready customers at their office. In real estate transactions, more than in almost any other, it is important to deal with agents having an extensive business and accurate knowledge of prices and locations, and Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co. can fairly be commended as being, in these respects and in all others, excellent men to deal with.

[illegible] in Jewelry, &c.—The ladies in [illegible] & Co., who have long [illegible] historical painting, "Richard Coeur de Lion [illegible] Christian Women from Captivity," by Adolph Tricke—a painting twelve by [illegible] This cannot fail to create a stir among our connoisseurs of art. There are many other paintings of considerable merit, and their spacious store is lined with fine specimens of artistic work in gold, silver and bronze. And it is generally conceded that, availing themselves of their superior facilities in manufacturing and importing, they sell at lower prices than most other jewelry houses in Chicago. Through their resident partners in Europe and New York, they are constantly receiving the newest and most desirable goods, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

"Judge" Fuller.—The Copperhead nominee for County Treasurer is "Judge" Fuller, of horse-railroad notoriety. The object in nominating him was twofold: First—To secure the active influence and vote of all the city railway companies against General Osborne. Second—To get a candidate who was able and willing to spend money. It was stated in the convention that he would come down with the greenbacks to the tune of ten thousand. If this be true, it is glorious news for the hungry, thirsty, [illegible] ward politicians. [illegible] The "Judge" never before had any conception of the number of dear friends he had in the city who are willing to drink and vote for a [illegible] [illegible]

The Soldiers' Fair—Church Work.—An adjourned meeting was held last night, in the Church of the Messiah, on the subject of the Soldiers' Fair; N. H. Warren in the chair, and Mr. G. P. Bigelow, Secretary. [illegible], Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church of the Messiah, reported that the arrangements for the fair were progressing favorably, and that he had pledged the hearty support and coöperation of the Unity [illegible] [illegible] were accepted and adopted. [illegible] On motion, the following was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned sine die:

Resolved, That Unity Church and the Church of the Messiah pledge their active support to the Soldiers' Fair, and that the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby, requested to go forward with their labors; also, that the [illegible]

SPORTING.

The Prize Ring—Another Fight to Come Off Near Chicago.

The Duffy-Bussey Match.

The Championship of the World—Coburn and McCoole.

Miscellaneous—Sparring, Trotting, Lifting, &c.

On Friday night four or five hack loads of sporting characters left this city for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight, arranged to be fought at Dingman's Shades, Cottage Grove. The affair was extemporaneous. Over a week previously a difference had arisen between two noted individuals, named Mike Donovan and William Gubbins. Donovan disputed Gubbins' superiority either in the points of strength or skill, notwithstanding the latter was much the heavier. Gubbins asserted his willingness to fight, and Donovan being not averse, parties were easily found who were willing to put up the stakes. It was agreed to fight on Sunday last; but, one of the principals being found to be considerably the worse for the indulgence of the previous night, the match was postponed. Efforts were made to keep it quiet, and on Friday night a number of hacks left McQuaid's saloon, on Clark street, for the scene of the intended fray, containing some score or more of persons, more or less interested. The stakes were $150 a side. The fight was to come off before midnight in the ball-room at Dingman's Shades, and, with the exception that there was to be no ring, was to be according to the London prize ring. In our last edition it was narrated how the affair was prevented by the interference of the police, who arrested the occupants of the hacks. They were all arraigned at the Police Court on the following morning, on the charge of disorderly conduct; but as nothing could be proven against them they were discharged.

It is said that the fight will take place some time during the coming week, near this city. It will be fought in a twenty-four foot ring.

THE BUSSEY-DUFFY MATCH.

The second deposit of $200 a side for this fight, which will occur on the 28th of next month, was made at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Matteson House saloon. Only a few friends of the contestants were present. After the money had been deposited, Duffy's backer offered to increase the amount to $2,000, but the offer was not accepted.

The principals are actively engaged in training at their respective quarters. Bussey has already reduced his weight to 125 pounds, and is said to be developing into a condition of great hardiness. This does not deter Duffy's friends, however, from offering slight odds on their favorite.

M'COOLE AND COBURN.

A fight has at length been definitely arranged between these two pugilists. The following correspondence has been exchanged, and each has made a deposit of $1,000 as forfeit:

"St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.

"Dear Sir: So much talk, so many calls and so much badgerings having appeared in sundry sporting papers about the doings of myself, I hereby announce myself willing to fight Joe Coburn for a sum of from five thousand to ten thousand dollars, the amount to be deposited in your hands, or in the hands of any responsible man, suitable to both parties; the fight to take place within fifty miles of Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans or St. Louis, and the rulings of said fight to be governed by the new rules of the London prize ring. I want Mr. Coburn to know that I am still in business, and to satisfy you and him both, I hereby enclose a deposit of one thousand dollars, to be left in your hands until all the preliminaries can be arranged between Mr. Coburn and myself, or my friends, to whom we may empower our business. In case that Mr. Coburn does not accept this challenge, I shall constitute myself the champion of not only America, but of the world, and should it be accepted, I have only to ask that my antagonist shall meet me half way. Any parties accepting this challenge shall notify you and me of such acceptance, and that they shall meet me, or my friend empowered to act for me, at a designated point equi-distant or nearly so far as practicable from our respective residences, there to sign the necessary articles of agreement, and to arrange all preliminaries concerning the match. This meeting to take place within any reasonable time after my deposit is covered in your hands.

"Now is your time, all self-constituted champions of America, or of the world; make good your boasts; meet me half way; put up your money and test your science and prowess with me. I want you all, Joe Coburn in particular, either to put up or shut up.

"Michael McCoole."

To this defiant epistle, wherein the hard-hitting Mike throws his gauntlet at the world in language that cannot be mistaken, Coburn returns the following:

"New York, Oct. 18, 1867.

"Frank Queen, Editor New York Clipper:

"Dear Sir: Having read the challenge of Michael McCoole to the world, and seeing that he prefers making a match to fight me above all others, I herewith place in your hands the sum of $1,000 for a match with McCoole, the battle to be for $5,000 a side, open for as much more as may be agreed upon, and to take place in six months after signing articles, at a spot within fifty miles of Cincinnati, McCoole to allow me the choice of the ground in that section. Hoping that matters may be speedily and amicably arranged, I remain,
Joseph Coburn."

THE DORNEY AND FITZGERALD EXHIBITION.

Crosby's Music Hall was again thronged to its utmost capacity on Saturday evening with sporting characters, the occasion being the benefit of Young Dorney and Fitzgerald, the principals in the prize fight at Robertsdale, nearly two weeks ago. The "fancy" were out in full force, and as usual, were loud in their expressions of satisfaction whenever the sparring assumed a phase of earnestness like that of a genuine prize fight. Many had come there with the expectation of seeing Duffy and Bussey, but neither of these were near the hall, but at his training quarters, far out of town.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the exhibition began, and Jerry Donovan, stepping on the stage, was received as master of ceremonies with noisy demonstrations.

The first to exhibit were Mike Donovan and William Clark. These worthies setto together in a very vigorous style, Donovan appearing to have the advantage of science. Then followed George Gease and Bill Carpenter, after which William Dorney and Phil. Paler, two young men weighing considerably more than two hundred pounds each, put on the gloves. Their movements were rather slow than scientific, and created much merriment. Young Dorney appeared with young McQuaid, Dorney displaying much skill and alertness. Jerry Donovan and George Brown followed, after which a burnt-cork-minstrel gave some banjo selections. The Indian club exercise was given by James Phillips, eliciting much applause.

The wind-up, between young Dorney and Fitzgerald, was the crowning event of the evening. They appeared in the costumes which they wore in the ring, and their sparring was of a character that indicated its being for show, rather than for money.

Jerry Donovan, at the close of the exhibition announced his intention of taking a benefit on the succeeding Saturday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 19th, a spirited race occurred at Riverside Park, Cambridge, Mass., between the horses Ben. Franklin, Emperor, and Shifty, each with running mate. The following summary shows the time and result:

Riverside Park, Saturday, Oct. 19.—Purse $300; mile heats, best three in five.
Harry Bradley named blk. g. Ben. Franklin and running mate.....1 1 1
Wm. Woodruff named b. m. Empress and running mate.....2 2 3
George B. Floyd named s. g. Shifty and running mate.....3 3 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First mile	37	1:14	2:27
Second mile	34	1:09	2:19
Third mile	35	1:11	2:22

James Gallagher, last week, matched the horse Fenian to run a mile within 3:01, for a stake of $200. The trial came off on Saturday at Dexter Park. The horse won the wager on the first trial, making his mile in 1:57.

John Cassidy, of Hartford, Ct., has accepted the challenge of James Sullivan, of Providence, to climb one hundred poles for $100 a side against time. The poles are to be erected, forty to the mile, and each man is to climb far enough to touch the top of each, descend, run to the next, and so on till the foolish operation is finished. One must do the whole before the other begins, and the one who performs the task in the shortest time wins. The match will take place near Willimantic.

A New York gymnast has challenged Ambrose Butts, of Ohio, who claims to be the strongest man in this country, to lift with him for $1,000 a side.

SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.

Three Persons Killed by Foul Air—A Mournful Scene.

A frightful disaster, resulting in the death of three persons, occurred at Downer's Grove, Dupage County, about eighteen miles west of this city on the Burlington & Quincy Railway, on Friday morning. The following particulars are gathered from the scene of the disaster:

A pump-well, situated on the farm of a man named Wheeler, located within a mile of Downer's Grove Station, being somewhat out of order, the son of Mr. Wheeler volunteered to descend into the depth, for the purpose of righting matters. He was let down, but had only reached the depth of about fifty feet, when he let go the rope and dropped to the bottom. To save the life of his son, the father descended to aid him, but on reaching the same point he also fell to the bottom. A number of persons, who had meanwhile collected about the opening, now proposed to let down grappling-irons, but a young man named Carey Freeman, son of Rev. A. D. Freeman, begged that he first be allowed to descend and give what assistance he might be able to render. He was allowed to follow his inclinations, and met with a similar fate. Like his predecessors, the foul air strangled him the moment he came within the deadly atmosphere. It was not until the afternoon that the inanimate bodies were recovered by means of grappling-irons.

This sad affair has thrown [illegible] the entire community, and [illegible]

[illegible]

A Man Knocked Down and Robbed on Halsted Street.

Last Tuesday Hugh Ward arrived in this city from Michigan, in company with his wife, for the purpose of obtaining three hundred and sixty-eight dollars due him for work. He procured the money and, intending to remain here a few days, took lodgings at No. 519 Halsted street, a boarding house where lived a number of laboring men. Among these were two brothers, Patrick and John Rochford, who were first in forming the acquaintance of Ward. The latter was asked to buy them liquor, and for the purpose of complying entered a saloon adjacent. In paying for the liquor he drew from his pocket his wallet, which the two saw was filled with money. He laid it down upon the counter, when John Rochford seized the wallet. Ward at once took it from his hand, and fearing lest he might be robbed, left the saloon. Being followed by both of them, he crossed the road and entered a dry goods store, which he was compelled to leave soon after, as it was time to close it for the night. He had scarcely left the store when he was knocked down and robbed of all his money. Ward immediately informed the police, and Officer [illegible] arrested the brothers Rochford. They were arraigned for examination at the Police Court on Saturday, but the case was continued until Tuesday next, the accused being held in the sum of $1,000 each.

OUR LESSER TRIBUNALS.

Police Court Scenes and Characters.

When the name of Belle Forrest was called by the Clerk on Saturday, there emerged from the prisoner's box the figure of a young girl. Her face was covered with a veil, which, however, did not prevent the observer from seeing that her features were far from destitute of attractiveness, although there were the traces of days and nights squandered in dissipation. Her garments were soiled and disordered from her night's rest in the station house, yet they were of elegant and costly material. She trembled violently as she took her place in the dock, and as soon as the charge of larceny was made against her she fell to weeping, and pleaded, as she could with difficulty, [illegible] guilty. She had entered the store of F. W. [illegible], No. [illegible], on Friday afternoon, and while there [illegible] police. As soon as she had left the store the garments were missed, and she was pursued and arrested. It appeared that she had shortly before entered upon a life of shame. She had come to the city, where, having no friends, she soon spent the little money she had. Then she had become the inmate of a bagnio, which she had soon after left for another, and another, until she found herself upon the street. She had wandered purposelessly, hungry and wretched, during the whole day. She finally entered a store, where she was tempted to steal. Somehow she had committed the act. Why she could not tell, as she had no earthly use for what she had taken. She was fined $10, but the Justice suspended her sentence, and kindly advised her to never again add a crime to her one great sin.

On Friday morning an extensive fracas occurred among the inmates of a low house on Van Buren street. They were all drunk, and from excessive indulgence to riot the transition is easy and natural. They fell to fighting, when one of the women, Emma Warren, was attacked by Ida Hanlon and Frank Stewart. She defended herself with a poker, but the instrument was wrested from her, and she was beaten until her face and dress were covered with blood, and her hair was saturated and glossed with gore. A policeman rushed in and arrested the belligerents. They were all fined on the following morning.

Jane Stanley made her one hundred and first appearance at the Police Court on Saturday. An old hag is Jane, though the oldest officers on the police force remember her when she was first brought before this tribunal. She was then a young woman, with a handsome face and neat and sprightly appearance, just entering upon her downward course. Now she is near the last round. Misery, drink and remorse have each left their mark, until now she is but a poor, degraded, bloated old hag. Just out of the Bridewell, she had succeeded in obtaining whisky sufficient for intoxication. Meeting a policeman she proceeded to vent her spite against the clan by assaulting him. She was sent back to her old quarters for twenty days more.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.—This theatre was crowded last evening with an audience that assembled as a testimonial of appreciation of Mrs. Myers both as a lady and actress. In every respect the benefit was a substantial one, as well as a deserved tribute to the beneficiary. The feature of the evening was the debut of a young Scandinavian actress, Miss Walli Thrane, who appeared as Margery in "The Country Cousin." She is pretty, petite and graceful on the stage, but was nervous and embarrassed, and evidently did not do herself justice. She evidently has the qualities to make a good actress, but is not yet sufficiently advanced for a public appearance. Close study will improve her. "Under the Gaslight" will be played next week.

The Opera House.—Miss Helen Western closed her engagement at the Opera House on Saturday evening, with a fair audience in attendance. This is the end of the dramatic season at the Opera House.

Wood's Museum.—On Saturday evening "Robert Macaire" was played at the Museum to a good house. For this week "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is on the bills, with a strong cast.

A Grand Masquerade Ball will be given on Thursday evening, October 31, at Burlington Hall, corner of Sixteenth and State streets. Tickets two dollars.

Swiss Bell Ringers.—The Peak family and Berger family of bell ringers, well known to the public, will give their concerts at Freeport on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, October 30 and 31, at Rockford, November 1 and 2, and at Dubuque November 4th, 5th and 6.

Vocal Culture Hall—Crosby's Opera House.—Notwithstanding that no class in this hall now receives more than one lesson a week, instead of two as formerly, and notwithstanding Professor McCoy's attempts to devote more time to writing his contributions to the science of developing the organs of the voice, in the form of a book, he frequently performs an amount of work in the way of oral instruction, which would prostrate any one whose own organs had not been in this way scientifically cultivated. During one day last week he gave nine private lessons, and, as it happened, for almost as many different purposes. Of these nine lessons, two were given to applicants who had witnessed remarkable results upon their acquaintances in the way of health, especially in checking pulmonary and dyspeptic tendencies. Three other lessons were to cure, respectively, stammering, lisping and "talking through the nose." One other lesson was to prevent exhaustion from the pulpit labors of a clergyman; and another to develope the voice for the stage. One more was to restore the lost voice of a singer in private life; and another to strengthen old notes, and make new ones, for a member of one of our church choirs. The last mentioned and one of the first mentioned, mother and daughter, took lessons together. The mother, herself a distinguished singer in Catholic churches, formerly in New York and now in Chicago, is sanguine of being saved from consumption, with which she has been so seriously threatened, that she lately made, without avail, a voyage to California; and the daughter, at this her eighth lesson, reported that, besides strengthening all the old notes of her voice, she had already added to its compass two and a half new notes.

Moses Boots.—Moses Yates, the colored burglar, who now is in jail, awaiting trial on the charge of having broken into the store of John Lally, 93 Madison street, some three weeks ago, and stolen therefrom about $300 in boots and shoes, was arraigned before the Police Court on Saturday, charged with having burglariously entered the shoe store of F. Savard, No. 518½ State street, two weeks ago last night. When Yates was arrested on the charge for which he is now committed for trial, there were found in his possession some boots which Lally failed to recognize as his property. A burglary at Savard's was reported shortly after, when the boots were taken to him. He identified them as being of the lot, amounting to about $200 in value, that were stolen from his store. Entrance had been effected by breaking open the front door in the night time. Yates pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

Piano for the Soldiers' Fair.—We recently spoke of a splendid Chickering piano, donated to the fair by Reed's Temple of Music, and which it is expected will realize the fair some two thousand dollars. It is a Marquetrie piano, with a rosewood case, inlaid with various brilliant colored woods, elaborately carved, and finished with rich bronze medallions representing chubby cherubs performing upon various musical instruments. For style and finish this piano is fit to grace the palace of a King. It is unique also from the fact that no two pianos are made of this style exactly alike, and the fortunate owner is thus sure that he has a piano different from those he will see in his neighbors' parlors. The Temple of Music is noted for keeping a very large stock of the finest instruments to be had in the Eastern markets.

A Contrast.—It was amusing to watch the difference in the expression of countenance and vocal utterances in the Copperhead Convention in the short time during which "Judge" Fuller's claims to the nomination were under discussion. When a delegate announced that Fuller would not spend anything to secure the election, there was a look of intense disgust, and within the next few moments the names of other persons were pronounced thick and fast. When, however, Woodman spoke up with the cheering story that Fuller would spend ten thousand dollars, every face brightened, and the name of Fuller was shouted by every tongue except two, who could afford to be complimentary to the poor soldier.

Chicago and Kansas City.—The link binding Chicago to Kansas City, per the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, by connection at Cameron, is very nearly completed, and will probably be in running order by the middle of next month. This will open up another line of business supply to the merchants of Chicago, or rather materially facilitate the supply of a large section which has hitherto been reached by a very oblique course, at a corresponding cost of time and expense.

Mr. Vaughan, of the Kansas City *Advertiser*, is in this city looking after the interests of Chicago men in his section. His paper is an influential one.

Sent Up.—On Saturday morning Cornelius Flanigan and Edward Lynch, two notorious young criminals, were brought before the Police Court, having on Friday stolen $300 from the till in the store of James Henry, on West Lake street. Flanigan is the same lad who was concerned in the robbery of $1,800 in gold from a returned Californian at Haase's Park last summer, and who more recently assisted in stealing a horse and buggy. Lynch has also been before the Police Court for previous offences. They were both sent before the Judge of the Superior Court.

A Child Run Over.—On Friday afternoon a farmer named Matthew [illegible] in driving through an alley, between Twenty-second street and Archer avenue, accidently ran over a little child named Annie Meierhofer, who was playing there. The child's right leg was broken, and she was taken up in an insensible condition. On Saturday her father procured the arrest of Eisle on the charge of assault upon his child. It being proven that the occurrence was purely accidental, Eisle was discharged on his agreement to pay for the medical treatment of the child's injuries.

Newspaper Thieves.—Complaint is made by subscribers, from time to time, that their copies of The Tribune are stolen from their doorways by individuals too mean to pay for their own paper. Yesterday morning a boy was caught in the act on East Adams street, but allowed to go on making promises of amendment. Any others found in this business will be made to feel the arm of the law. It is not strange that people are anxious to read The Tribune, but those who pay for it object to losing their expected morning news in this way.

Merchant Tailoring.—Mr. J. P. Neill, merchant tailor, No. 604 State street, near Twelfth, has just received his last shipment, for this season, of fall stock of goods, including some very superior beavers and a large selection of the latest styles of furnishing goods, which he will be happy to exhibit to his patrons. Mr. Neill gives his personal attention to the details of the business, and guarantees a perfect fit. The latest styles and the best goods [illegible] He has recently secured the services of an eminent cutter from New York.

[illegible] had hard work to find a resting place in their ranks, in obedience to the [illegible], and they showed their [illegible] for him when found by giving him five votes out of about fifty, when his name was withdrawn, as he had not ten thousand dollars to spend. The fact was that the delegates to this Copperhead Convention could not afford to throw away their votes on a penniless soldier—it would not pay. They wanted a nominee with a Fuller purse than that owned by poor Sauer.

Fire.—The alarm of fire sounded from box 53, shortly after midnight this morning, was caused by a fire located in the fourth story of an elegant marble-front block, not quite completed, on West Washington street, on the old Washington Skating Park ground, erected by Charles D. Cole, Esq. Judging from the location of the fire, it was evidently the work of an incendiary. The flames were extinguished before material damage had been done to the edifice.

Garrett Biblical Institute.—The anniversary of this (our oldest) Theological School occurs the present week—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Address Tuesday evening by Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D. D., of the Northwestern University. The annual sermon on Wednesday afternoon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Kidder. Thursday will be devoted to the exercises of the graduating class and the closing services of the year.

Fire in a Drying Kiln.—The alarm sounded at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the destruction of the contents of Shipman & Saltmarsh's drying kiln, located at the corner of Mitchell and Lumber streets. The fire, from some unknown cause, originated between the floor and ceiling. The damage sustained will probably reach $2,000, on which there is no insurance.

A Man-Trap.—There is a gap of something over a foot between the sidewalk and the curb wall on the west side of Halsted street, half way between Washington and Madison streets, a very dangerous place, especially in the dark. About half-past six o'clock last evening a man fell down the chasm, his head and shoulders disappearing. He was more frightened than hurt, but was considerably bruised, nevertheless. Who is to blame?

Board of Public Works.—On Saturday, this Board awarded the contract for macadamizing Jefferson street, from Fulton street to the north line of the alley, in block 10, O. T. of Chicago, to Messrs. Harvey & Samuel A. Nash, whose bid was: Grading per [illegible] foot, 25 cents, and macadamizing, per cu[illegible] 75¾ cents.

A New Way to Obtain [illegible].—A few days since Daniel Lannon [illegible] a clothing store kept by Max Israel, at No. [illegible] Randolph street, to purchase a coat. [illegible] one coat had been offered to him for $20 [illegible] would sell it for $20. Upon this Lannon laid the garment aside and said he would not buy it. Dexter said he must buy it, and began to wrap up the coat. David Calk, another clerk, then came up and knocked Lannon down. The latter states that when he arose he was knocked down again—this time by Israel. Thereupon he procured the arrest of Israel and his two clerks, on a charge of riot. They were bound over in the sum of $1,000 each, for further examination on Wednesday.

Dead—Drunk.—On Saturday morning an unknown man was found on Clark street in a state of unconsciousness, and borne tenderly away by two athletic policemen, who carried him to the Coroner's office. Arriving there, just twelve respectable citizens, who chanced to be present, formed themselves into an impromptu jury and rendered a verdict that the unconscious party came to that unfortunate condition by sickness, produced by whiskey administered at the hands of a spirit dealer. The body was then given up and taken to the County Hospital. The treatment the unfortunate will receive will be for a sour stomach and a guilty conscience. The moral of this tale points itself.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Nine Months Ago I Fell from the third story of a building, and, hitting my back on a piece of timber, completely paralyzed me from the small of my back down of everything, so I could not walk or move myself, and my legs had no feeling in them. I tried several physicians, and they did me little or no good, and told me I never could be cured, and I became discouraged, till about three months ago, when I heard of Miss Tennessee, the Magnetic Doctress, living at 282 Wabash avenue, and I sent my wife, and she at once told her what ailed me, the cause, &c., and sent me medicine which did me great good, and three weeks after she came and saw me, and operated on me with her hands. From that time I have been getting better fast, and am nearly well, so that I can walk and use myself quite good. My residence is on Findley street, between Canal and Clinton streets. FREDERICK STREATELMEYER.

Modern Languages.—Prof. LeGendre, of the University of Chicago, late of Yale College, formerly of Dartmouth College, is organizing popular classes in the Chicago Art School and in the school room of St. Luke's Church, corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. Prof. LeGendre's testimonials show him to be one of the most eminent linguists in the country.

If you wish a really nice, elegant and stylish suit of ready-made clothing, something that will suit you and wear well, go and see John H. Dickson & Co., 131 and 133 Randolph street, Sherman House Block. If you are not suited it will not be their fault. They are selling Gray's Molded Collars at 25 cents per box.

Consult Dr. Sibbet for Baldness, thin hair, blanched hair and falling hair. He will cure you if curable, and if not will make no charge. Entrance to rooms 66 Madison street, corner of State street.

The New Perfume Bouquet of Eden, which is attracting so much attention, is for sale at all our principal drug stores.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD.....Proprietor.
FRANK E. AIKEN.....Lessee and Manager.
Revival, for a few nights only, of Tom Taylor's
Great Drama of Real Life,
Which, upon its former production at this Establishment, enjoyed the
Unprecedented Run of 130 Nights.
First appearance this season of
MR. JOHN DILLON
AND
MR. A. D. BRADLEY.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, and every other evening until further notice, also at the GRAND MATINEES on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the world-renowned

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
With an unprecedented cast of characters.

Robert Brierly.....Mr. Frank E. Aiken.
Green Jones.....Mr. John Dillon.
Melter Moss.....Mr. A. D. Bradley.
Jack Hawkshaw.....Mr. W. J. LeMoyne.
James Dalton.....Mr. W. P. Arnold.
Sam Willoughby.....Mrs. Alice Holland.
May Edwards.....Mrs. Thos. Barry.
Mrs. Willoughby.....Mrs. C. Stonesall.

☞ Charles Reade's Sensational and Domestic Drama of NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND will shortly be produced.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Augustin Daly's original Drama of Life and Love of the present day, in five acts, entitled
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
The sole right to produce which in Chicago having been purchased by McVicker & Myers. It will be presented with all its
SCENIC EFFECTS
AND
STARTLING SITUATIONS!
Which rendered it so popular in New York for 75 nights.
ACT 1—BETROTHED AND DISCARDED—THE BEAUTIFUL WOLVES OF SOCIETY.
ACT 2—WHERE THE POOR LIVE.
ACT 3—THE LAST HOPE OF THE OUTCAST—The Piers of the City and Hudson River by Moonlight—HOW THE LOST TRIBES SPEND THEIR EVENINGS.
ACT 4—THE IRON PILLOW—LONG BRANCH—THE EXPRESS TRAIN—FORTY MILES AN HOUR—A MAN TIED ON THE TRACK.
ACT 5—DREAMING AND WAKING.

ARLINGTON HALL.
Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, J. B. Haverly, Manager.
The Greatest Bill of the Season.
First week of the Hanglong Brothers. First week of Scenes at the Conservatory.
Re-engagement of Stewart and Barry.
Matinee every Saturday.

AT LIBRARY HALL.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.
Subject: "ARE WE A NATION?"
☞ Tickets for sale at the YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ROOMS, No. 50 LaSalle-st.
☞ Apply early for they are selling rapidly.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
The Mendelssohn Quintette Club,
OF BOSTON,
Aided by
MISS ADDIE S. RYAN,
THE FAVORITE VOCALIST.
Will give Concerts as above MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th.
Particulars hereafter.

BOURNIQUE'S
SELECT DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner of State and Randolph-sts.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

This Academy (which has been enlarged, remodelled and thoroughly refitted), is now without exception the most accessible and largest in the West, and for convenience, neatness and elegance, is certainly unsurpassed. I cordially invite the attention of all interested and wishing the advantages of a first-class School, to the thorough and systematic course of instruction given at this Academy.

MRS. A. E. BOURNIQUE,
Long and favorably known as a teacher in the Art, and at the head of her profession, will have the special charge of all classes, with the assistance of
Qualified Lady Teachers.

To children, such attention will be paid to the development of advantages of person as will produce polished address and easy manners.
LADIES' CLASS—Tuesday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JUVENILE CLASS—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
GENTLEMEN'S CLASS—Monday and Saturday evenings.
Arrangements may be effected for private classes and special lessons.
Private lessons given at all hours, when not engaged with classes.
School Soirees every Tuesday Evening.
☞ Hall to Rent to Select Parties.
Confident of our ability to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage, which is most respectfully solicited,
Yours, &c., [illegible]

FOUCHE'S DANCING SCHOOL
No. 156 South State-st., New Marble Block,
IS NOW OPEN
For Reception of Pupils and Visitors. Ladies' and Children's Class Tuesday and Saturday afternoons.
Gentlemen's Class Monday and Thursday evenings.
N. B.—Please call during school hours.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL will be given at
BURLINGTON HALL,
Corner of Sixteenth and State-sts.,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1867.
In getting up this Ball, the managers have spared no pains to make it the first-class party of the season. The hall, for size, capacity and elegance cannot be surpassed in the country.
All kinds of masks furnished at the hall.
Tickets Two Dollars.

HORSESHOERS' BALL.
FIRST ANNUAL BALL
Of the Chicago Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union and Benevolent Society, will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 30, at Uhlich's Hall, corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts. All are invited to be present, as arrangements have been made to make it one of the pleasantest Balls of the season.
Tickets—One Dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Music by the Northwestern Band.

DANCING—I HAVING LEASED the Music Hall and rooms in Crosby's Opera House Building for the season, will have my first opening school
On Saturday, November 2, 1867.
The same evening for ladies and gentlemen. All patrons with their children and friends, are particularly invited at 2 o'clock p. m. D. E. SHAW.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION
Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 29 and 30,
at 10 A. M.,
at the rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 Clark-st. We are instructed by the owners to sell to the trade and others on the above days, large lines of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Woollen Goods, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Imported French Broadcloths, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., without the least reserve.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.,
at the rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 116 Clark-st., Household Furniture, twenty rolls Brussels Carpet, Ingrain do, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION ON THE PREMISES 536 South State-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at [illegible] SALOON and BILLIARD HALL, including [illegible]
BILLIARD TABLES.
Terms of Sale—One-third cash, the balance in six [illegible]
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

MILITARY CLOTHING
AND
5,000 BLANKETS
AT PRIVATE SALE.
At 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY
OF THE LATE JOHN L. SCRIPPS
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, October 28, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
The Library consists of about 800 vols., among which are some very rare and valuable works.
Also, entire file, bound, of the "Democratic Press," "Press and Tribune," and "The Tribune."
The whole can be seen on the morning of the sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500,000 FEET
SAGINAW LUMBER,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, October 29th, at 10 o'clock, at Yard, No. 318 Lumber-st., on South Branch Chicago River.
We shall sell without reserve, for cash, one and a half million feet of Saginaw lumber, consisting of first, second and third quality clear, box and stock boards, flooring, common, culls, laths, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in desirable lots for the trade and builders.
All sold to the country trade will be loaded on cars or canal boats at actual cost of handling.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-half cash, balance 30 days.
The lumber can remain on storage 10 days, free of charge, at purchaser's risk.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Stock of a Country Store,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
By order of the Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHING,
CLOTHS, BEAVERS,
Cassimeres and Tailors' Trimmings,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 DOZ. WOOL SOCKS, WOOL SCARFS, HOODS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FANCY FURS,
AT AUCTION,
(To the Trade) on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

4 NEW TOP BUGGIES
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, October 30, at 12 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.
Elegant Second-hand and New Household Furniture, Pier Glass, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, China and Glass, Fine Engravings, and a Splendid Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, October 31st, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at our salesrooms, the entire Household Furniture of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, viz.: Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suites, made to order by the best makers; Parlor Etagere, heavy [illegible] Extension Table, extra fine Marble-top Sideboard, Turkish Easy Chairs, splendid Lounge, Hat Trees, fine Secretary and Bookcase, Whatnots, Easy and Rocking Chairs; large French Pier Glass, with marble top; rich and extra fine rosewood 7-octave carved leg Piano Forte, the most elegant and brilliant-toned instrument sold this season—parties wishing a really fine Piano will do well to examine it; fine Engravings, China, Glassware, Crockery, Stoves, Brussels and other Carpets, with a great variety of Household Goods. Parties wishing extra nice Furniture, &c. will find it to their interest to attend this sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
FINE PAINTINGS
At No. 47 Dearborn-st., near the Tremont House, on Thursday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock.
A large and choice collection of Paintings, selected for the most part during the past year in the studios of French and Belgian artists of acknowledged ability, and recently imported by Mr. L. A. Tolman, of Boston. The subjects comprise groups and figures, life size; cattle pieces; marine views, game, fruit and flowers, architectural and street views, landscapes, &c., including a great variety in size, treatment and finish, the whole forming, it is believed, a collection worthy the attention of persons of taste. The frames, which are new and elegant, made in the best manner, will be included in the sale with the paintings.
The gallery will be open day and evening, and catalogues furnished, free to visitors, from Tuesday morning until the time of sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A livery stable in Omaha, Neb., called "The Excelsior," doing a fine business, and can be had at a bargain. Address G. W. HOMAN, Box 261, Omaha.

FOR SALE—A drug store in a good location, cheap, if early called for, as the owner is under necessity of going to California. Address "DRUGGIST," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen—A steam mill, together with about 900 acres of good land, situated upon the shore of Lake Michigan, about 25 miles from Chicago, in the State of Wisconsin. This is a rare chance for a good investment. For full particulars, inquire of WM. BROWN, No. 4 Wigwam Building, Market-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A grocery store, with stock and lease, with six large rooms above. Rent only $25 a month. Inquire at 419 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A fruit and oyster saloon, doing a good business. Reason for selling, owner is in bad health. Apply at 138½ North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Parties having large or small stocks of boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, liquors, groceries, cutlery, hardware, jewelry, &c.—we will exchange country and city real estate, stocks and some cash. Those desirous of trading will do well to call at our office, 114 Adams-st., or address T. E. HALLECK & CO.

FOR SALE—One of the finest retail drug stores in the city. Fine stock, good location and first-rate trade. Would be traded for a good farm in Southern Illinois or Indiana. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of boots and shoes. Also, No. 1 stock of watches, jewelry and plated ware. Both good locations, doing well. Or would sell half interest in either for cash or real estate. S. W. SEA, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker, 123 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best paying businesses in the city. House containing 12 rooms, to rent, at $30 per month. Apply at 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class, centrally-located, money-making family grocery and provision store at low figures for five days only. Price $2,350. Inquire of LEE & VAN RENSSALAER, 139 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a produce and commission store, at a bargain. For particulars apply at No. 3 Wigwam Building.

FOR SALE—License, lease and fixtures of a good paying grocery and saloon, for a few hundred dollars. Apply at 102 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—Cigar and tobacco store, 186 State-st. A good stand and location. Will be sold very low for cash.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon and billiard hall, under a four-story hotel, now doing a good business, and could be increased. Will be sold at a bargain, as the party wishes to go West. Call and see. Business will show for itself. Apply to FOOT, ENYEART & CO., 249 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A dining room doing a good business and well located. Will be sold cheap if sold soon. Reasons for selling, am going to Europe on business. Address "BS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A saloon, lease, license and fixtures, doing a good business. First-class boarding house above with it. Lease runs to June 1. Apply at 450 State-st.

FOR SALE—Tavern stand and 40 acres of land attached, seven miles from city. Will sell cheap, or will trade for city property. Apply to FLAGG & SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 interest in a machine and foundry business in this city, or will trade for city property. FLAGG & SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 drug store in Bloomington, Ill. A decided bargain. FLAGG & SOUERBRY, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A grocery store, with lease of 4 rooms, stock, fixtures, horse and wagon. Capital required between $350 and $500. Corner of Wood and West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 will buy a half interest in a good paying business. Present stock is worth $6,000. No objection to taking real estate. The man, not money, the object. Address "JJ," Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—Rare chance to go into business. Any one having $3,000 can secure the best stock and store in Chicago. Direct to "L. H. C.," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Tip-top grocery and provision store on West Side, or would exchange same for cottage on leased lot, or a good house and lot, and pay some cash. Address JERRY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of one of the best paying wood yards in the city, now doing a good business. Good location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at the yard office 345 State-st.

FOR SALE—Stores and business places, groceries, restaurants, billiard saloons, livery stables, boarding houses, &c., &c. For list call at RICE & WARD'S House and Store Agency, No. 155 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—Restaurant doing a first-class business, cheap, as the proprietor's health is very bad. A first-class chance for a man with a small capital. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A bargain—The finest billiard room and saloon on the West Side, central locality, opposite N. W. Chicago & Milwaukee, and Great Eastern depots. Terms easy. Inquire at 92 West Water-st., between 8 and 12, Monday.

FOR SALE—One of the best retail grocery stores in the city. Will be sold cheap for cash. Good, fresh stock. L. WING & CO., Druggists, 65 Monroe-st.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—$2,000—A live man wants another with him to an established manufacturing business, paying from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. No speculation. Apply from 1 to 4 p. m., "SABIN," 59 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in a safe paying business, which pays from $200 to $300 per month. Capital required only $500. 100 Madison-st., Room 4.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of [illegible], to go into a manufacturing business. Address [illegible] where an interview can be had. [illegible] references exchanged.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man to act as cashier and to take one-half interest in a first class, good, safe and permanent business that will [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—First-class house 53 Park-av., with modern improvements. Gas fixtures belong to house. A desirable location, house being one block from Union park and Randolph-st. cars. Inquire at 233 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A new and nicely finished cottage house, with brick basement, situated on the corner of Division and Astor-sts., suitable for one or two families. If rented for one family, $35; for two families, [illegible] per month, with water rate paid. Apply to F. H. BARKER, No. 117 State-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, only.

TO RENT—By Chambers & Lancaster No. 147 Dearborn-st., a fine new two-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with all modern improvements. A two-story and basement house near the University; only $50 per month.

TO RENT—New house with barn, 370 North Franklin-st., near horse cars—$15 per month. Inquire at 43 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Good Boarding Houses; several cottages. Also, dwellings, stores and a good basement. LEE & VAN RENSSALAER, northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts., Room 5.

TO RENT—House No. 441 South Halsted-st., half a block north of Twelfth-st.; six rooms, kitchen, hydrant, cistern, rain water. Rent, $35 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A house containing seven rooms, and large basement; good barn; cheap. Call at 389 Cottage Grove, or M. B. CLANCEY, 731 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—That elegant new house 979 Wabash-av., with water closets, bath, hot and cold water, to a first-class tenant, at a very reduced price if taken at once. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—The new house, No. 169 Calumet-av. Rent $625 per year. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—House, No. 201 Michigan-st., with furniture for sale in whole or in part. Has at present ten boarders. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Very low, till May next, the fine houses, Nos. 507 and 509 Carroll-st., near Union Park; also, No. 430 West Washington-st., a little east of Union Park. A longer lease will be given, if desired. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—The new dwelling house, No. 380 North LaSalle-st., just finished. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply at 480 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—House and furniture, on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, first-class, with all modern improvements. Can be had for boarding purposes, if good security is given. Address "C G E," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Part of the new house, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st., with all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—House No. 879 Wabash-av. Furniture for sale. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 38 Chamber of Commerce, of C. A. ROGERS.

TO RENT—Or for Sale—A Gothic 1½ story house, with balcony all around, nearly new, and newly painted inside and outside; two marble mantels, bath room, gas and gas fittings, bay window, with inside shutters; library room with folding doors; 10 rooms, 6 closets, with pantry, &c. Sixteen years' lease. No. 160 Warren-av. Ground 50 feet front. Apply to J. C. W. BAILEY, P. O. Box 1439, Chicago.

TO RENT—House 411 North LaSalle-st. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A two-story and basement house, 1126 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with large lot and stable. House has 11 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of a two-story house, containing seven rooms, with water, on southwest corner of Harrison and Aberdeen-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Cottage house, No. 556 West Madison-st. Possession given November 1st. For terms apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Brick house, two-story and basement; hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; good barn. Near Union Park. Apply to J. R. ANDREWS, Room 7, M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—Houses, cottages, and store rooms. For list, call or send to RICE & WARD'S House and Store Agency, Room 4, No. 155 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—If you will buy $600 worth of furniture—a ten-room house, at $50 per month; ten minutes' walk from Court House. Very desirable. Office 18 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—A boarding house in a central location. Has 15 boarders. Sickness cause of selling. Apply to T. I. BOLENDER, 165 Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, at 201 East Madison-st., three minutes' walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, with board, in a private family, at 113 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—Until the first of May, a nicely furnished front bed room, parlor and closet, with water, gas and stove, at a reasonable price; all new. Call at 328 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—With first-class board, a furnished front parlor and bed room, on the first floor of 219 Ontario-st., east of Clark-st. Also, a pleasant unfurnished room.

TO RENT—Five good rooms over new store, corner of Ewing and Halsted-sts. Rent, $20 per month, in advance. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A front room, and furniture for sale. Rent cheap. Must be sold immediately. Call at Room 22 Otis' Block, from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished, closet, gas and stove, to one or two gentlemen, at 246 Indiana-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—Rooms—Two large and one small room, at 145 West Washington-st., without board.

TO RENT—Several very pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Call at 236½ State-st.

TO RENT—Two rooms in a new block, near the Opera House. Rent low. Also, about $450 worth good of furniture for sale at a low price. Rooms are suitable for man and wife or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at the office of Chas. Tobey, furniture store, 87 and 89 State-st.

TO RENT—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Rent of 3 rooms, $10 per month. Northwest corner Van Buren and Paulina-sts., West Side.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, at 196½ East Madison-st., suitable for six gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—Two desirable rooms. Apply to Mrs. L. M. HENDEE, 138 Lake-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT—Three rooms in the brick building No. 128 West Randolph-st., [illegible] a month. Inquire in the store of same number.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen, at 111 Fourth-av., corner of Harrison-st. Private family.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Cars pass the door. Inquire at 333 North Clark-st., or of J. K. SHAW, 186 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Room, and furniture for sale cheap, in a business block near Post Office. Rent only $12 per month. Address P. O. Box 133.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, at 171 Michigan-av. References required.

TO RENT—A large room, comfortably furnished, suitable for two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at 77 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, convenient for housekeeping. The owner wants the party renting to board his family. Rent $8 per month. Take Randolph-st. cars to Wood. Apply at 860 Adams-st.

TO RENT—One large room, with kitchen; good location, near Post Office, suitable for housekeeping. Rent very low. Call on L. WING & CO., Druggists, 65 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Second floor, four rooms, of No. 182 East Madison-st., at $30 per month.

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Also, day boarders accommodated, at 215 Erie-st.

TO RENT—A desirable room to rent, and furniture for sale, in Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House. Inquire at Room 23, after 7 p. m.

TO RENT—Four rooms on first floor. Water in kitchen. $20 per month. Apply on Monday, at Room 14, 134 LaSalle-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—317 South Clark-st., store and dwelling; 319 South Clark-st., 6 nice rooms; 321 South Clark-st., fine store for retail trade; 230, 232 and 232½ Clark-st., elegant new stores; 230, 232 and 232½ Clark-st., 7 rooms each, with closets, water and gas—will be completed soon; 124 Sherman-st., for hotel, cheap; also, offices and sleeping rooms, new and clean. J. M. MARSHALL, Room 8, No. 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Rooms, with steam power; Stillman(?) street, the finest and best lighted rooms in the city, in the new three-story brick building, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—One of the stores under the Lloyd House. Possession given immediately. Rent $400. Apply to T. G. PARKER, Sherman House.

TO RENT—Store 181 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling, No. 385 South Canal-st., near Ewing. Splendid location for opening new business. E. E. TUCKER, 197 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A large store, in a central location on Dearborn-st. Rent only $600. Lease and fixtures for sale. Apply at 197 Dearborn-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—One 60, two 15, two 5, 1-one horse power engine and boiler; also shingle and heading machinery, lath and pumps. JAMES WARNER, 233 State-st.

FOR SALE—A portable steam engine made by A. N. Wood & Co., 15-horse power, only in use one year, is in good order and now running. It is to be sold to make room for a larger engine. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 105 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two stationary steam engines of 20-horse power each. Inquire of MURPHY & TARRANT, 50 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—One Woodworth planing and matching machine, that will plane 24 inches wide, made especially for flooring. It has six 6-inch feed rollers; weight 7,850 lbs. We have several at work in this city. Also, several smaller sizes. We are also the General Western Agents for H. B. Smith's patent wood-working machinery, and have always a complete assortment in store. Also, the largest stock of iron lathes, planers, drills, bolt cutters, steam pumps, leather belting, &c., at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere. Call at the Machinery Depot, 168 South Water-st. HAWKINS & JAMES.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable and Stationary Engines, from 4 to 35-horse power. Also, two upright pile-driving engines. We also have a large stock of screw-cutting engine lathes, iron planers, upright drills, bolt cutters, fan blowers, shingle mills, saw mills, Woodworth planers and matchers, Farrar surfacers, re-sawing machine, Knowles' steam pumps, rotary pumps, &c. Files, leather and rubber belting and hose, &c. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Planing and matching, surfacing, moulding, tenoning, mortising, scroll-sawing, blind slat tenoning and shaping machines. Also, planing knives, cutters, &c., general assortment. W. K. MANNING, 139 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—One 15, one 8, and one 6-horse portable engine. Also, one 6-horse on wheels; one 6-horse, second hand, only little used, in good order. Apply to A. N. WOOD, Sherman House.

FOR SALE—Any party who would like to invest $1,100 to finish a valuable invention, a new machine already patented, and nearly completed, and where it is worth $10,000 as soon as favorable, can hear of such a chance by addressing "NEEDED CAPITAL," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—25 Portable Engines, new and second-hand, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horse power, all of which have been thoroughly inspected, and are warranted in prime order. New and second-hand stationary engines and boilers of all sizes. Steam pumps, rotary pumps, circular saw mills, shingle mills. Woodworth planers and matchers and all kinds of wood-working machinery. Richards' power corn shellers, wheat and oat separators, small grist mills and iron feed mills. Shafting, pulleys and elevator machinery built to order. RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A Farrar Surfacer and Matcher combined, and two Re-sawing or Siding Mills—all used about thirty days and good as new. Also new Woodworth Planers and Matchers, and all kinds of wood working machinery. RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 190 and 192 Washington-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One of my No. 9 hot air furnaces, it being part of the property of a bankrupt, who has no further use [illegible] M. W. LESTER, 53 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, carpeting and bedding, on weekly payments. [illegible] Lombard Block, [illegible], 107 Monroe-st.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

IMPROVED.

433—Handsome marble front on Michigan-av. The finest dwelling in Chicago. $32,000.

529—Fine dwelling, with 7 acres of well improved ground, at Lake Forest. $8,000.

538—Desirable house, containing all modern improvements, on Madison-st.; lot 50x125 feet. $7,000.

533—Brick residence on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.; lot 44x178; east front. $16,500.

529—Brick house on Blue Island-av.; lot 25x120. $3,000.

519—House of 8 rooms, completely furnished, on Wabash-av. Lease of lot for four and a half years at low price. A great bargain. $5,000.

506—Elegant brick residence, with fine lot; fronts on Union Park. $25,000.

500—Splendid marble front on Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., at a moderate price.

495—Cottage on North LaSalle-st., with lot 22x170 feet. $2,600.

436—East front brick dwelling, containing all improvements, on Centre-av. $7,500.

426—New house of 11 rooms, closets, and bath, on Adams-st.; lot 74x125 feet. $7,000.

534—Frame house of 7 rooms, well carpeted, on Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av., with long lease of lot. Price, $1,600 cash.

405—Brick dwelling of 12 rooms, closets, bath, &c., with lot 50x150 feet, on North Clark-st. $10,500.

535—Desirable frame house in elegant location on North Side; lot 25x150 feet. Only $5,000.

536—Store, with dwelling overhead, on good corner on Harrison-st. Will rent for $1,000 a year. Good lot. $8,500.

UNIMPROVED.

504—Elegant corner business lot on North Clark-st., at low price.

497—Lot fronting south on Madison, 52x121 feet. Price $65 per foot.

517—Desirable lot on Indiana-st., very cheap—$400.

457—Warren-st. Lot 42x124 feet. $60 per foot.

486—Two lots on Blue Island-av. $800 each.

352—Four lots on Twenty-ninth-st., near Prairie-av.

524—Five acres on Harrison-st., just west of limits. $1,000 per acre.

521—Desirable lots on Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Cheap—$600.

499—Wood-st. Lot 25x125, just south of Adams. $33 per foot.

470—Michigan-av. Lot 96 feet front, near Thirtieth-st. $60 per foot.

449—Good business corner on State-st., at low price.

435—Desirable residence site at Lake View, 2½ acres for $1,200—a great bargain. A handsome frontage on Lake-av., below the city limits.

Desirable lots on Polk, Miller, Sholto, Aberdeen, Gurley, May, Taylor, and Lytle-sts., at low prices and on long time at 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—By J. D. Harvey, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 78 LaSalle-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV., near Eighteenth-st., very desirable brick residence, two-story and basement, hot and cold water, bath room, laundry, &c.

INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-fourth-st., two-story and basement dwelling, fronting east, lot 42 feet front, full depth, good barn. Immediate possession.

INDIANA-AV., corner of Thirty-first-st., cheapest residence and residence property in the market, consisting of two houses, with good barns, lots 22 feet each, east front. Also, one vacant lot, adjoining above, 38 feet front.

WABASH-AV., near Twenty-eighth-st., small house and 30-foot lot.

ALEXANDER-ST., near Wentworth-av., cottage house and barn.

STATE-ST., between Monroe and Adams, very choice business lot, fronting west, full depth.

Near Chamber of Commerce, a piece of improved business property, first-class, paying a good interest on price.

CARPENTER-ST., near Washington, very desirable residence, with every convenience, good cellar, &c.

REUBEN ST., near Monroe, very choice residence lot, 100 feet front.

ADAMS-ST., corner Laflin, 150x[illegible]

RIVER LOT, between Randolph and Madison, West Side. One of the best in the city.

SOUTH OF LIMITS, near new railroad shops, choice tract of 8 acres. Also, single lots on Wentworth-av., State-st., Wabash-av., &c.

ARCHER-AV., near limits, 34 acres.

WEST LAKE-ST., west of limits, desirable tract for subdivision.

Parties desiring residence or business property, should call before purchasing.

FOR SALE—By Flagg & Souerbry, Real Estate Agents, Room 18 Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle-st.:

New two-story frame house on East Indiana-st., 5 years' lease of lot. $1,600.

Two-story and basement house and lot on Fulton-st. $4,000.

Two houses and lots on West Indiana-st., new. $1,600 each.

One house and lot on West Indiana-st., $2,500.

House and lot (first-class) on May-st., between Randolph and Washington. $6,000. Now renting for $600.

Four houses and lots on Fourth-av. $10,500. Rent for $1,700.

Two houses and lots on Franklin-st., between Washington and Madison. $15,000.

House on West Lake-st. $1,000.

House on Halsted-st., between Lake and Randolph, 12 rooms, new. $1,500.

Cottage on Sangamon-st., between Lake and Randolph. $1,650.

UNIMPROVED.

51 feet on Jefferson-st., between Lake and Randolph.

Two lots on Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av.

Desirable property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., Broker in Real Estate, 53 Dearborn-st., in rear of Commercial National Bank:

1—24x100 feet to 12 foot alley, on Clark-st., near Jackson, with party wall, suitable for immediate improvement.

2—38x100 feet on Wells-st., near Lake, with brick building.

3—Lease of a very valuable corner on State-st., for improvement.

4—A very fine 5-story marble-front store, near Michigan-av., rented for five years, and paying 15 per cent per annum on price.

5—50x150 feet, on North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., $300 per foot; or would exchange for good dwelling house and lot on North Side.

6—A manufacturing property on North Branch, 130 feet on River by 200 in depth, with brick and stone building heavy enough for any kind of machinery, suitable for a brewery, malt house, distillery or packing house. Price $60,000. Will rent now for $6,000 per annum. Buildings could not be put up for less than $75,000.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., 53 Dearborn-st.:

8—35 acres fronting on Archer Road, half mile west of Western-av.—$350 per acre.

9—50 acres adjoining Tremont Gardens.

10—House and lot 841 West Lake-st. $5,000—easy terms.

11—50x180 feet on Indiana-st., between State and Cass-sts.

12—Two-story frame house, with 50 feet of ground, on Indiana-st., between Cass and Rush-sts. $8,000.

13—100 lots on Milwaukee-av., Bradwell's Addition.

14—5 acres on Division-st., near Leavitt.

15—29 lots on Chicago-av., near Artesian Well.

16—50x125 feet, with double frame house, on Green-st., 100 feet south of Madison. Rent, $1,100. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson, 121 Clark-st., two story and basement brick house on Green-st., and lot 33x175, only $7,500. Two story and basement, brick, with lot on Centre-av., with barn and all modern improvements, $7,500. Two story house and lot, Adams-st., $4,200. New two story house and lot, Honore-st., $4,700. Two story and brick basement and lot on Robey-st., $4,500. Two two story houses and lots, Madison-st., $3,500, and several houses and lots, South Side, on easy terms. Unimproved lots on Michigan, Prairie, Indiana, and Kankakee-avs. Also tracts by acre, for investment. Lots on Warren and Park-avs. Also on Wood, Lincoln, Adams and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., 53 Dearborn-st., in rear of Badgers' Bank, a marble front house with brick barn on Michigan-av., north of VanBuren-st.; price, $30,000. This property cost nearly $60,000. House was built by the day and has every convenience of appointment and detail found in any dwelling house in the city; is cheap at cost price. The main story is furnished in hard woods, and the furniture was made to suit the house at a cost of over $15,000, and is nearly new. House and furniture, $[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a frame house of 9 rooms, water, gas, sewerage and five years' lease of lot, together with $1,500 or $1,600 worth of furniture, located on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. Price, $3,000 for the whole. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—By H. Whipple & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a splendid brick residence on West Monroe-st., 13 rooms, all modern improvements, one-fourth cash and four years' time. Price, $11,000, part trade if desired.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house, stone foundation, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, marble mantels, and lot 25 by 127 feet, on Seeley-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—House, and lot 37½ feet wide, east front, near University, 9 rooms, closets, bath room, lake and cistern water and gas, with or without furniture. This is a rare chance for a bargain. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—No. 112 Hoyne-st., house new, 10 rooms, gas, water, &c.; lot 25x127. Price $3,500; $1,000 cash. If you want it, apply to G. W. RAMSDELL, 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot on University-place. $4,250, on easy terms. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st., a nice two-story and French roof brick house, with lot 25x127½ feet, just completed. Also, a marble front on Michigan-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine location, house, with lot 58 feet front, on Prairie-av., extending east to the Lake. A very choice location, with fine view. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new 1-story frame house, 9 rooms, brick foundation, water, gas, sewerage and lot, on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. Price $4,500, part on time. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A new house, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, lot 30 or 60 feet front; also, a house of 9 rooms, lot 30 feet front. Inquire on premises, 300 Warren-st., or at new building on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, an elegant first-class residence, with every convenience and comfort, with 40 feet of ground. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story frame house, stone foundation, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, marble mantels, and lot 25 by 127 feet, on Seeley-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—House of 8 rooms, 236 Burnside-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—New two-story frame house, 8 rooms, water, gas, sewer, &c., on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; lot 25x130, $5,300. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—Two-story house and lot, cheap, No. 35 Fourth-st. Inquire at 71 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A cottage, and lot, of five rooms, West Side; to be paid for in monthly installments. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—An elegant 2-story brick house, on the northeast corner of Eighteenth-st. and Michigan-av. Lot 54 feet front by 167 feet deep. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, with barn, No. 613 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $8,000, part on time. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Warren-st., with three years' lease of lot; price, $2,600. House has eight rooms, is new and in fine order. Immediate possession. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A very desirable house and lot on West Morgan-st., near Aberdeen, at a bargain, for cash. Finest neighborhood on the West Side. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—House and lot, 134 Fuller-st., will be sold cheap. Will rent for 8 per cent on price asked. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A desirable house and lot on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., with all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Price, $8,000—one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Immediate possession. This is a very cheap property, and is offered for a few days at much less than the actual value. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. A new two-story frame house, brick basement, of 12 rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, marble mantels, etc., and lot 25x125 feet, on Washington-st., between Reuben and Paulina, just west of Union Park; price, $8,500. Part of the purchase can run three years at 8 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—$1,300 cash and $3,800 note will purchase a two-story house, with lot 125x125, one and a half blocks from Woodville Station in Hyde Park. In first rate order, has wood shed, cellar, well, &c. Inquire of A. N. WATERMAN, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A new cottage house and lot, No. 776 Carroll-st. House contains 5 rooms, pantry and closets. Price $1,600, part on time. Inquire of E. B. FOX, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A nice new house on Carpenter-st., corner of Peoria. $2,400. Lease lot for 10 years at a very low rent. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—On Warren-st., near Union Park, two-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, good barn, and large lot, at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Fine new cottage house; 9 rooms and basement, well built and neatly finished, No. 345 South Peoria-st. Lot 25x125. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful residence on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.; $24,000. House and lot on Indiana-av., $9,000. B. L. PEASE, 9 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—Large house on North Carpenter-st., near Fulton-st.; lot 25x125; $3,000. Two-story house, with brick basement, on May-st., near Washington; gas, hot and cold water, bath; $4,500. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—Fine large brick dwelling, all modern improvements, on Washington-st., beautiful location; $12,000. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—By Thomas Parker, Real Estate and Loan Broker, No. 6 Methodist Church Block.

140—New two-story and basement brick house on Peoria-st., near Jackson, finished with black walnut, and containing all modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain.

146—Corner Warren and Lincoln; two-story frame house, with lot 50x125 feet. Will be sold cheap.

147—West Side. Three-story and basement brick. Has water and gas throughout, and finished in best style. $6,000.

148—Ohio-st. Large three-story and basement marble front. $15,000.

152—Wabash-av. Cottage house near Fourteenth-st., on leased ground.

149—Washington-st., near Reuben. Large frame house and barn. Lot 50x125 feet. A nice place in full view of Union Park.

150—West Jackson. Large two-story frame dwelling. Lot 25x125 feet. Will be sold at a bargain.

151—Wabash-av. Brick house south of Thirteenth-st., fronting east. Lot 44x175 feet. $16,500. One half cash. Balance one and two years.

155—Washington-st., near Union. Large frame house in good order. Lot 50x131 feet, to a 16 foot street in rear. Terms easy.

210—Wells-st. Frame store between Randolph and Lake. Lot 17½x80 feet. Cheap.

221—Jefferson-st. Three frame houses in good order. Lot 50x125 feet. Will be sold cheap.

229—Prairie-av. Two new brick houses, cut-stone basements, finished in good style, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x150. Cheap.

UNIMPROVED.

205—West Adams. Lot 50x150, near Halsted. South front. Price $150 per foot.

206—Grove-st. Three good lots. $1,800 each.

208—Corner Madison and May. Lot 51x100. Very cheap.

209—Corner Randolph and Williard. Lot 100x100. Will be sold at a great bargain.

210—West Madison. Four acres near city limits.

211—North Clark. Lot 28 feet on Clark by 151 on Belden-av. $2,500 cash.

214—West Madison. 30 acres one mile and a quarter west of city limits, at a bargain.

219—Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st. Two fronts and running to the lake; 50 or 75 feet will be sold. Price $300 per foot, including both fronts.

A large list of property in all parts of the city can be seen at my office.

FOR SALE—By Diller, Stedman & Chandler, Rooms 10 and 11, 125 Dearborn-st.:

No. 462 West Washington-st., marble-front house, new, and all modern improvements. At a bargain.

No. 169 Centre-av., brick house. Very cheap.

On Calumet-av., four new and elegant houses, with every convenience. At less than cost.

No. 160 Warren-st., on leased ground; favorable lease and good house at low price.

No. 245 Clybourne-av. Price $1,500.

On Franklin, west of Huron-st., three two-story houses, cheap.

Four lots on the corner of Laflin and Sixteenth-sts., for $250 each.

Thirty acres half a mile from the city limits, between Harrison and Van Buren-sts., at a sacrifice.

Also, large lists of desirable improved and unimproved property in the South, West and North Divisions, to which attention is invited.

FOR SALE—By Rees & Ayres, No. 10 Crosby's Opera House.

IMPROVED.

Three brick stores on State-st., between Madison and Monroe.

Two 3-story and basement brick houses on Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Two stone front, 3-story and basement houses on Sixteenth-st., corner of Indiana-av.

Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Eighteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; lot 50x125.

Lot, with frame buildings, on South Water-st., near Wabash-av., 24x95 feet.

Frame house on Warren-st., near Reuben.

FOR SALE—Large and comfortable house, No. 160 Warren-st., with sixteen years' lease of 40 ft. lot, at a very low price. Immediate possession. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Fine new two-story house, 10 rooms, lot 150 feet front, on corner of Van Buren and Sangamon-sts. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—To Remove—Cottage house, No. [illegible] Throop-st. Inquire on the premises.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Clarke, Layton & Co., 128 Washington-st.

No. 441 Wabash-av., [illegible] 167 to 30 foot alley, being the southwest corner of [illegible] Court and Wabash-av., one of the finest residences on the South Side; the ½ purchase money can run [illegible] years.

A beautiful lot for subdivision [illegible] N. W. corner of Reuben and Madison-sts.; very desirable property, at a low price. Lot 132x125.

The S. E. corner of Dearborn and [illegible] -sts., lot 98x100—for sale till Nov. 1st at the very low price of $9,000; part on time.

One acre of ground north of Wahpansee-av., east front.

Only two of those beautiful Grove lots left, on Bryant-av.

88 feet corner of Lyon-av. and Cottage Grove-av., 5-6 on 4 years' time at 8 per cent—a splendid investment.

A few of those acre and half lots left, on Cottage Grove-av., on easy terms.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., No. 53 Dearborn-st., in Ashland Second Addition.

17—4x172 feet on Monroe-st., east of Roby—$2,500; $1,000 cash and balance in one, two and three years.

18—Lots on Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler-sts., east of Roby.

19—Four two-story dwellings, with brick basements, in good order, on Roby-st., near Monroe. Rent for $2,400 per annum. Price $14,000—easy time.

20—48x150 feet to 20 foot alley on West Adams-st., near Reuben—$90.

21—96x150 feet fronting Jefferson Park—$200 per foot; easy terms.

22—90x150 feet on West Madison-st., with four frame stores. Rent $3,396. Price $30,000.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property—100 feet on Calumet-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

100 feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., west front.

40 feet on Monroe-st., near Wells.

31 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-first-st.

50 feet on Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—80 feet on South Clark-st., near Polk-st.

24 foot lot on South Water-st. at $560 per foot.

10 lots on Prairie-av., between Lyon-av. and Douglas-place.

4 lots on Indiana-av., near Lyon-av.

5 cheap lots on Hurlbut-st., near Blackhawk-st.

48 feet lot on Clinton-st., near Madison, for only $6,000. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—5 acres in S. 27, sec. 33, 39, 14.

10 acres in southeast ¼ 19, 39, 14, ¼ mile inside of city limits, suitable for subdivision into lots.

7 acres on Small-st., corner of School-st., in centre of sec. 15, 38, 13, at Junction, suitable for subdivision into 35 lots, which would meet with ready sale at 100 per cent advance on the price asked.

80 acres first-rate farming land, 8 miles south of the city, at $35 per acre.

REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., adjoining Bowen houses, 25x116 feet, to a 16 feet alley, only $12,000; about ½ cash, the balance on time at 8 per cent. This is the cheapest lot on the avenue, and one of the most desirable central lots in market. Title unquestionable. Will be withdrawn if not sold by Wednesday. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—40x116, to an alley, corner of Peoria and Hubbard-sts., desirable for business or residence, low and easy terms.

75x125, corner of Hoyne and Jackson-sts., at a decided bargain, if sold soon. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, corner of Halsted st. and Douglas-place, $1,700 per acre, cash and time; also, N. W. ¼, sec. 24, 38, 13, $40 per acre, long time. NUTT & BROOKES, 55 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—330 feet front by 313 feet deep, on Vincennes-av. Also, lot same size on Kankakee-av. Both adjoin Squire Asay's residence on the north. Will be sold separately or together, at $20 per front foot, cash. Address PLATT'S R. R. SAFETY BRIDGE CO., Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—20 acres northeast of Brighton.

Five acres on West Taylor-st., at only $1,200 per acre.

Water lot on South Branch, near Twenty-second-sts. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—20 acres of beautiful timber land on North Clark-st., one mile north of city limits. Fine place for subdivision. $800 per acre. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—150 or 200 feet on Canalport-av., running through to Eighteenth-st. An excellent location for a manufactory. B. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Choice lots at Hyde Park, on long time. Some fine lots on Peoria-st., near Madison; also, on Kinzie-st., Carpenter's Addition; also, on Robey-st., near Van Buren, easy time. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, desirable building lot, 25 by 130 feet, on Throop-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts., fronting Jefferson Park. Cheap.

FOR SALE—By Samuel Gehr, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12, two handsome lots on Lake-av., corner of Wahpansee-av., one 134x130 feet, the other 50x150 feet. Lot 25x100 feet on Sherman-st., north of Harrison-st. Both properties offered very cheap.

FOR SALE—By William D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.—Lots 25x125 feet, in Brown's Addition, Section 25, Town 38, Range 14, fronting Laurel, Oneida and Attica-sts., near Douglas-place, at $175 each.

FOR SALE—Unimproved city property. Any person seeking an opportunity to make an investment at a bargain will please call at my office, 165 1-2 Madison-st. L. B. ARTHUR.

FOR SALE—10 acres, being the north half of block 24, in sections 27, 39, 14, fronting on Wabansia-av., at an extremely low figure. REES & AYRES, Opera House.

FOR SALE—Several tracts by the acre, near limits, on the South and West Sides. B. L. PEASE, 9 Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—A few of those cheap lots on West Adams and Jackson-sts., $350 cash, or $400 on long time. Will sell a few lots without present payment if improved immediately. Apply at Room 14, No. 134 LaSalle-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—120 acres, on Archer-road, 2¼ miles south of city limits, at only $75 per acre; one-third cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At Evanston—New house, 1½ stories, 11 rooms, good cellar, cistern and well; lot 85x210 feet; fine location. Inquire of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, or HUSTON & CO., Evanston.

FOR SALE—320 acres of prime land in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large orchard in full bearing, a very superior residence, 40 acres of fine timber, and is watered by a living stream. It is situated 8 miles west of Joliet, Ill. Apply to PATRICK FITZPATRICK, Lockport, or to JOHN DILLON, Joliet.

FOR SALE—One of the finest farms in Northern Illinois, 240 acres, well improved, fine orchard, large amount of shrubbery, good buildings, and well fenced. Can be bought with stock, tools, &c., or without. A bargain. U. B. PRESCOTT, 128 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Improved farm of 280 acres, near Lansing, on the Great Eastern Railroad, 21 miles from Chicago. Good house, barns, granary, &c. A rare opportunity is offered to those wishing to purchase one of the best stock and grain farms in Cook County. For particulars, address or inquire of G. A. SPRINGER, Room 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—120 acres, 3¼ miles southwest city limits, only $75 per acre—on easy terms; 25 acres in Jefferson, very cheap; a fine farm, with or without stock, improvements, etc., in the town of Jefferson. Also, other fine property, near the city, by WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., 53 Dearborn-st., farm of 300 acres, well improved, orchard, timber, dairy house, etc., twenty miles from city, south, $60 per acre. Would sell part or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—House (8 rooms) and 10 acres of beautiful land, with trees, in Winetka, on the Milwaukee Railroad, 16 miles from Chicago, ½ mile from Lake Michigan and five minutes' walk from the depot. Price $4,000. Terms, $1,500 cash, and the balance in 1 and 2 years. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A few choice lots in St. Paul, Minnesota, or will exchange the same for Chicago property and pay difference, if any, in cash. The St. Paul lots are well located and will increase largely in value, as there is no city west of Chicago increasing in wealth, business and population anything like as rapidly as the wonderful city of St. Paul. For particulars, apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With one or two unfurnished rooms for gentleman and wife. Also one furnished room with board for two single gentlemen. Address "S. L.," Tribune office. South Side, north of Van Buren-st.

BOARD—In a private family for five persons, one large parlor and two sleeping rooms required, location, South Side, east of State, north of Twenty-second, from November 1st to May 1st. S. D. COLVIN.

BOARD—By a gentleman, wife and nurse, with unfurnished rooms, in a private family. Will take possession any time in November. If suitable arrangements can be made, a permanent place is desired. Address P. O. Drawer 6173.

BOARD—A young lady with piano wishes board in a private family, where she can give music lessons for her board. References given and required. Address for one week, "Miss D.," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife a furnished parlor and bed-room adjoining, with first-class board, in a modern house on Wabash or Michigan-avs., north of Van Buren-st. Address, stating location and price (which must be reasonable), "PHILMAENY," Tribune office.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Ten good men can make from $5 to $10 a day canvassing for our national and religious pictures; no capital required. Apply to KELLEY & HOWISON, 134 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Canvassers—Twenty active men can make from $5 to $10 per day, selling our Religious and National Pictures, Family Bibles, Chromos, Looking Glasses, &c., &c. No capital, but references required. Apply to HOYT & FATTERSON, 296 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Good Life Insurance Solicitors at 91 LaSalle-st. Good pay to the right kind of men.

WANTED—30 good coal miners, to whom the highest wages and steady employment will be given. Address or apply to MINERAL CREEK COAL MINING CO., Green River, Henry Co., Ill.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers for our new national work, entitled "Eighty Years' Progress of the United States." Agents consider it the fastest and best selling work they ever had. Large commissions and extra inducements offered. Apply to J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A salesman who is engaged in travelling, to take orders, on commission, for a hardware commission house. An active man who can furnish first-class references, may address Box 6309, Chicago, with full name.

WANTED—A druggist and prescription clerk. He must be a practical man, of good education, qualified to conduct the correspondence in a doctor's office; a Free Mason and member of a temperance society. None others need apply. Address "DOCTOR," Box 6273, Chicago Post Office, stating qualifications and weekly salary expected.

WANTED—Active and experienced solicitors to canvass for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, in the city of Chicago, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Apply at 49 LaSalle-st. MARSH & SOUTHWICK, Gen'l Agents.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by having your past, present and future clearly revealed by the celebrated MRS. T. J. LEWIS. 133 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A boy 13 or 14 years of age to learn the drug business. Call at 351 South Clark-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—Immediately—50 railroad laborers at $1.75 per day; 10 carpenters at $3. Board $4 per week. Free transportation. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 100 Madison-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Ten first-rate joiners, to whom good wages and steady inside work will be given all winter. Inquire at the corner of Jersey and Sixth-sts., Quincy, Ill., or P. O. Box 336.

WANTED—Three A 1 tinners who understand furnace work. Good wages and steady employment. MASON & WESTON, 164 Lake-st.

WANTED—Cedar-ware turners. Good wages and steady employment to good hands. Address CLEMENT & DUNBAR, No. 1129 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A number of machine hands and frame makers, at G. W. CARSON'S Factory, west end of Twelfth-st. bridge.

WANTED—A good candy-maker. One who understands the business will command good wages and constant work. H. WHEELER PEIRCE & CO., 280 South Water-st.

WANTED—Three good journeymen watch makers, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at GILES, BRO. & CO.'S, 142 Lake-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ten or fifteen ladies to sell an article needed by every one. Send 25 cents for sample and instructions to "A W H," 768 State-st.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new religious work, entitled "Our Departed Friends, or Glory of the Immortal Life." The most fascinating religious work ever published. Largest commissions given. Apply to J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—Six good tailoresses. Apply at Room 32 Pomeroy's Building, 156 South Water-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Immediately—An experienced cook and second girl. The best of references required. None need apply unless perfectly competent. 68 Third-av.

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years of age to take charge of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 249 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A girl to do light housework and take care of a child. None need apply without good city references. Call at 241 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 65 Park-av.

WANTED—An old experienced cook and housekeeper. Call at Room 3, No. 118 Randolph-st., or 278 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A competent woman to do general housework in a small family. German, English or Norwegian preferred. No Irish or young girls need apply. Call from 8 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. at 51 North Reuben-st.

WANTED—At 666 Michigan-av., a girl or woman to do general housework. To a competent one good wages will be given. None other need apply.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, German preferred. Apply at 109 Loomis-st.

WANTED—5 Norwegian, 5 German and 10 American girls for general work, at Madame BURNHAM'S, 238 State-st. Families, hotels and restaurants supplied with reliable help on short notice.

WANTED—A good, first-class laundress at 364 Ohio-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$300 to $500. An active business man to share in an established real estate office. Address "RICHMOND," Tribune office.

WANTED—Some low-priced, light, salable and really useful, patented article, to sell or manufacture for jobbing trade. Address, with full particulars, "RANDOLPH," Tribune office.

WANTED—Mrs. E. D. Buckley, from Boston, clairvoyant medium and physician, 197 South Clark-st., can be consulted on diseases and business matters. Prepared medicines warranted to cure. P. S.—Ladies can consult her on the most delicate matters.

WANTED—Money to loan for a short time in sums to suit, on collaterals or houses on leased lots. H. WISNER, No. 94 Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsy Woman. If you wish to know all the secrets of your past and future life, the knowledge of which may save you years of sorrow and care, don't fail to visit the Gypsy Palmist and get your life told correctly by the palm of your hand. Full satisfaction given. Residence 253 South Clark-st., near the corner of Jackson-st. Consultation $1.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Till 1st of May next, a well furnished house, desirably located within about half a mile of City Hall, containing 10 or 12 rooms. Possession any time before Nov. 15th. Apply at Home Insurance Office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—To Rent—An unfurnished room as sleeping apartment, by a single gentleman—business block preferred. Address "K D H," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two young gentlemen would like a pleasant room, or suite of rooms, in a modern building, in convenient distance of Clark-st. bridge, in a private family, with or without board. Address "W G," 39 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house for a small family in a respectable part of the city; moderate rent. Apply at DELAMATER & JACKSON'S office, 121 South Clark-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A neat cottage of four or six rooms on the West Side, east of Union Park, and between Fulton and Van Buren-sts. Address, with terms and location, "ADVERTISER," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, by a family without children. South Side preferred. References exchanged. Address S. S. SHOTWELL, 381 Wabash-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortably furnished house, eligibly situated, for a family of five persons, no children. Will be leased for one or two years. Apply by letter to "W H H," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A good dwelling-house of 8 or more rooms, centrally located, not south of Polk-st., nor north of Chicago-av. Address, giving terms, number and street, JONES & BUNDY, No. 12 Methodist Block.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by two young ladies. Best of references given. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, "S B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—An unfurnished house on the South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., and convenient to the horse cars. Address, stating terms, "W H," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a family without children, a furnished house suitable for keeping 10 or 15 boarders, and board the family for use of house and furniture. South Side preferred—no objection to West Side. Best of references given and required. Address "V S," 399 West Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—By two single gentlemen, a furnished room, [illegible] Either South Side, [illegible] of Clark and south of Superior. [illegible] Best of reference. Please address "A J," Box 6067.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished or unfurnished house of 10 or 12 rooms, north of Van Buren and east of State. "S K," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By Nov. 1, a cottage or small house with 5 or 6 rooms, in good location and repair. Address "SHERWOOD," 64 and 66 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, by a man and wife without children. References exchanged. Address "S L," Tribune office.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To Buy—A house and lot worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. Must be in good neighborhood, and terms easy. Should prefer to deal with the owner. Address MONROE, Tribune office.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—All kinds of buggies, and business wagons, at cost price. One light second-hand top buggy. Warranted. 75 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One spring truck wagon, one two-seated square box spring wagon. Have been but a short time in use. Will be sold at a bargain, if called for soon. No. 37 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—A top buggy, in good repair. Inquire at 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—One pair of heavy draught horses, one light business Democrat wagon, at O. FIELDS' Stable, rear Briggs House. W. C. FURMAN.

FOR SALE—Chicago horse market and livery stable, 33 South Canal-st., corner of Washington, has on hand over 50 draught and driving horses for sale. W. FISHER, Proprietor.

WANTED—Horses and carriage.—A pair of horses gentle and well broke, with a two or three seated carriage, in good condition. Parties wishing to dispose of the above property for cash will address "PURCHASER," Tribune office, stating price and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good, strong and reliable draught horse. Will pull every time. Will do for dray, one-horse lumber wagon, or anything where strength is required. Also, an old half-spring wagon, cheap. Can be seen in rear of 789 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A span of carriage horses, 6 years old, color gray, sound and kind, stylish and good travellers. Also, good family carriage and double harness. The whole establishment can be had at a bargain if applied for at once. Can be seen at FIELDS' STABLE, rear of the Briggs House.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A fine young bay horse, sound, and a good traveller, or will exchange for lumber or other personal property. A. E. GUILD, Jr., 87 Washington-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Friday, Oct. 25, a memorandum book, of no use to any one but owner, marked "J. Geo. King" on outside cover. The finder will be rewarded on leaving same at Prov. Ins. Co.'s Office, 85 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A small safe key, No. 27,057. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—Between 83 West Adams-st. and Sherman House, a lady's gold watch and chain, between the hours of one and two o'clock Saturday afternoon. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at No. 83 West Adams-st.

LOST—On the 25th inst., a mink fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 119 Wabash-av.

LOST—Dog—A spotted pointer, answering to the name of "Jack," had on a collar bearing the name of his master. Any person returning him to the Chicago Dock Company, corner Beach and Taylor-sts., will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—Pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at 351 1-2 Fulton-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or collector; have had experience in hardware and stove trade. Best of city references given if required. Address 197 West L[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As hand master or trailer, in some smart town or city, with a salary, for six months or one year. Gentleman of references, having been a successful teacher for years. Object is to locate in the place. Address ARMSTRONG, Box 107, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business qualifications, in a wholesale house. Salary not so much an object as permanent situation. Address "H B C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a reliable [illegible] (German), with good city references. Address "E M," Box 291.

SITUATION—Wanted—A place to work, by a young man that is not afraid to work. References given. Please address "E L," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As porter, [illegible] man or teamster. Good references given. Address CHAS. WHEELER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, clerk, or porter, or in real estate or insurance office, is a good and ready penman, and can give good references, will [illegible] with small salary. Address H. T. V. STARKE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as packer for a city house, is acquainted with goods and hardware. No objection to make himself generally useful. Address "PACKER," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As assistant bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, collector or clerk in a wholesale commission, lumber, express or retail house. Have had experience in bookkeeping. Satisfactory references given as to good character. Address "E A," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent bookkeeper and rapid penman. Best of city references given. Address "BOOKS," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cutter and fitter in a first-class cloak and dress making [illegible] Address "E S C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced girl, as cook, in a private family. Good references given. Call, Monday, at 469 [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do second work. Call at 433 Michigan-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a small family—understands cooking thoroughly. Can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address, or call, at 377 North Wells-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl just from England, as second girl, or to take care of children. Address "E E," 118 West [illegible] up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do general housework. Apply at 172 [illegible] Desplaines-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady of good reference as seamstress in a private family. Understands dressmaking; if required, has a sewing machine, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address 35 Myrtick-av. Twenty-sixth-st., 674 State-st., near Thirteenth.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl to do chamber work and plain sewing; has had long experience, can give the best of references if desired. Address "G. W.," Tribune office.

Boarding and Lodging.

4 Fourteenth-st., second door from [illegible] Lake—A front parlor, on the first floor, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen.

4 Hubbard-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—Furnished and unfurnished front rooms, with first-class board, to rent. Day boarders accommodated.

14 Harmon-court, first door west of Michigan-av.—First-class board, with one unfurnished and two furnished rooms, one a single room. References required.

15 Congress-st.—Boarders who desire very nice rooms, with gas and water, in a pleasant location, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office and near Michigan-av., may apply as above.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a large front room, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife.

34 East Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board; also, a few day boarders accommodated, at $5 per week.

45 Rush-st.—To rent, with board in a private family, two well-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. References required.

51 South Carpenter-st.—Three furnished rooms, one sufficiently large for two persons; also, one large unfurnished room to rent, with first class board.

53 North Halsted-st.—A furnished front room and an unfurnished front parlor to rent, with board, at very reasonable rates.

60 Park-av.—A suite of two or more well furnished rooms, with board. The house contains all modern improvements. Connected with the house is a good barn.

62 Centre-av., corner Adams-st.—To rent, with board, in a small family, to a gentleman and lady, a furnished parlor on second floor, with hot and cold water baths, a large closet attached.

68 Adams-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, within two minutes' walk of Post Office.

69 West Monroe-st.—A front parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, front room on second floor, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

71 North Green-st.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, suitable for three or four gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

79 State-st.—A pleasant front room for two gentlemen; also, two others can be accommodated with first-class board. Day boarders at $5 per week.

84 Third-av.—A fine furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board. References required.

85 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room, and good board; also, single room vacant.

96 West Washington-st.—A large front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

100 Adams-st., between State and Clark, five minutes' walk from Court House—A furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

207 Washington-st.—Good board and rooms at $5 and $6. Day board $4.

209 Washington-st.—A few gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms.

110 Michigan-av.—A large front parlor suitable for gentleman and wife, with first class board. Also a few day boarders.

118 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at $5 per week. Also furnished room. References exchanged.

131 West Jackson-st.—Two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife can find good board and elegantly furnished rooms in a private family. References exchanged.

13[illegible] Twenty-ninth-st.—To rent, with board, one suite of elegant rooms. Also, accommodations for two gentlemen.

134 Elm-st., four doors from Clark—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

139 Wabash-av.—A few day boarders can be accommodated. A first-class table.

142 Sedgwick-st.—A nice furnished room to rent with board, for gentleman and wife, at $18 per week, in a private family.

148 West Monroe-st.—One furnished and one unfurnished front room, with closets, with board. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

193 Clinton-st., near Jackson—Two gentlemen can have first-class board and the comforts of a home in a private family.

208 Erie-st.—An elegant suite of furnished rooms. Also, several handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family. Finest location, only ten minutes from Court House.

215 State-st., Lincoln House.—Pleasant rooms with good board, $7 per week. Day board $4 per week.

258 Wabash-av.—One unfurnished front parlor, with marble mantel and grate; also one furnished room, for single gentlemen, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

266 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms. Also, a furnished room to rent, with board. References required.

285 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren.—Pleasant rooms and location, and good board at reasonable prices. MRS. M. A. JA[illegible], Proprietor.

320 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board. House new. Also, a [illegible]

364 Ohio-st., North Side—A couple of nice furnished rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, large parlors, unfurnished.

649 State-st., near Thirteenth-st.—A very desirable elegantly furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board, can be had for the winter.

671 State-st.—Two pleasant rooms for lady and gentleman, and a few day boarders accommodated. Also, good barn to rent.

A Gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board, in a pleasant location on the West Side. For particulars address "Mrs. W.," Tribune office.

IN one of the pleasantest localities on the North Side, a comfortable suite of rooms with board in a private family where there are but few boarders. Address, with real name, "C D W," P. O. Drawer 5911.

HUBBARD-COURT.—Furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, suitable for two gentlemen and wives. Also rooms for single gentlemen. New house. References required. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

MONTGOMERY HOUSE—A few pleasant front rooms to let with good board, to families or single gentlemen; prices low. Also, day boarders wanted.

WABASH-AV., north of Eldridge-court—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, at a moderate rate, on first floor, in a family where there are few boarders. Address P. O. Box 3185.

WEST Washington-st.—A single room to rent in a small family, and pleasant board, at $7 a week. References exchanged. Address Drawer 2498, Chicago.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 per week—male or female, at their homes; business light, pleasant and honorable. For sample and terms, inclose two stamps. SHAW & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS—Wanted—$100 a month and expenses. New steel engravings, Lincoln and Family, Grant and Family, Washington and Family, Grant in Peace and War. Sample of the four sent on receipt of $1. E. B. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel and sell a newly patented article that is required in every family. From $10 to $25 per day can be made by it. From $15 to $20 capital is all that is necessary to start in the business. Apply at 48 State-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town and city in the United States. Something entirely new. Agents are making from $10 to $25 per day. Enclose stamp for circular, or 50c. if samples are required. BOND & BAKER, 77 Madison-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For 3 new good selling articles. A Corn Husker, at 50 cents, a Best Clothes Line Fastener, 25 cents per pair, Best Chimney Cleaner, 50 cents. Samples of each for $1. Terms very liberal. No territory sold. Address HUNT & BOOKER, Freeport, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, the best work of the kind in the English language. Complete in one large volume of 1,000 pages and 200 illustrations and maps. Address R. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. One pencil will mark 1,000 articles. Sample sent on receipt of 50 cents by mail. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 67 Lake-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Trumbull & Craver, Room 13, No. 36 Dearborn-st., are supplying agents for the best-selling Engraving [illegible] published both in the German and English languages.

PERSONAL—I am desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady, of good address, with whom I can pass the coming winter evenings. Address "J V A P," Chicago P. O.

PERSONAL—Will the young lady who was waiting in the rain, on the corner of Clark and Michigan-sts., for a city limits car, last Friday evening, please send her address to the gentleman who was so fortunate as to give her his umbrella with her. Address "J. [illegible] THROP, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] on Saturday in New York at [illegible] of [illegible] per cent over the previous [illegible]

[illegible] has issued a proclamation [illegible] Thursday, the 28th of November, [illegible] thanksgiving and prayer.

[illegible] returns from Iowa show that [illegible] counties give a Republican majority [illegible]

[illegible] of a special committee of the [illegible] Council have reported in favor [illegible] of Church street, at a cost of [illegible]

[illegible] of the Gulf submarine telegraph, from Key West, Fla., to Cuba, [illegible] of the projectors. Messages [illegible] delivered in Havana five minutes after [illegible] dispatched from New York.

[illegible] Duchy of Baden has joined the [illegible] Confederation. This adds two [illegible] people to Prussia. Wurtemberg will [illegible] suit, and add another two million [illegible] German Confederation.

[illegible] letter from Helena, Montana, says [illegible] Whitlatch, editor of the *Herald*, part [illegible] of the celebrated "Whitlatch Union" [illegible] has disposed of a part of his interest [illegible] for $200,000, cash.

[illegible] Republicans of Charleston and [illegible] this State, have arranged to have public [illegible] this week, at which Hon. Richard W. [illegible] of Indiana, and Hon. S. W. Moulton, [illegible] will make speeches.

[illegible] Daniel Webster place, at Franklin, N. [illegible] sold at auction on Tuesday. The heirs [illegible] Rufus L. Tay bid off the building and [illegible] of two hundred acres for $13,000. [illegible] lot was bought by another bidder.

[illegible] from sixty-four counties, cities [illegible] of Virginia give a majority of 25,833 [illegible] convention. As far as heard from, sixty [illegible] including eighteen colored men, and [illegible] conservatives, are elected to the convention. [illegible] Radical victory is complete.

[illegible] following was the strength and position [illegible] occupied by the Papal army at the end of [illegible] viz.: Rome had a garrison of 8,366 [illegible] 477; Ronciglione, 141; 147; [illegible] 687; Frosinone, 256; Velletri, [illegible] 323; Tivoli, 165; Lemany, 94; Terracina, [illegible] Civita Castellana, 80; Paliano, 80.

[illegible] Sumner has written to the Secretary [illegible] Davenport Lecture Association, in [illegible] gives up the remainder of his Iowa engagements. [illegible] He says that a severe cold, with the [illegible] daily travel and nightly speaking, [illegible] necessary for him to do this, and secure [illegible] repose.

[illegible] *Transcript* says that Hon. Sidney [illegible] Chief Justice of the Supreme Court [illegible] is spoken of as the Copperhead candidate [illegible] President. Judge Breese was on the [illegible] when Buchanan was nominated, but the [illegible] Old Pub. Func. pushed him off the [illegible] then, as if to insult the Judge, sent [illegible] commission as United States Marshal, [illegible] refused with great wrath.

[illegible] well-known London publisher, Mr. [illegible] assured a company of American authors [illegible] publishers, a day or two before he [illegible] New York, that if there had been an international copyright treaty in force between [illegible] and the United States during the last [illegible] Mr. Longfellow would have received [illegible] writing, equivalent to more than $250,000 [illegible] current currency.

[illegible] nomination of the Hon. Thomas Hillhouse [illegible] Comptroller, by the Republican State [illegible] of New York, to fill the vacancy made [illegible] ticket by the declination of Hon. C. T. [illegible] appears to give the highest satisfaction [illegible] Republicans of the State. Mr. Hillhouse [illegible] present Comptroller, and has discharged [illegible] of his office with eminent ability and [illegible] integrity.

[illegible] Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* learns that [illegible] of land sown to wheat this fall in that [illegible] State is unusually large, in consequence [illegible] the very favorable weather for sowing. [illegible] adage among farmers that to insure [illegible] you must "sow your wheat in dust, [illegible] oats in mud." This season, there can [illegible] doubt, has been favorable for carrying [illegible] maxim.

[illegible] little steamer blown up near the Naval [illegible] at Annapolis, on Saturday last, was [illegible] with which Lieutenant Cushing, of the [illegible] performed his famous exploit of blowing [illegible] rebel ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, N. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Department Reports—Progress Made on The[illegible]

Union Republican Cong[illegible]sional Address.

Opinion on Engineer Saw[illegible] Case.

Parker's Report on the Di[illegible] Swamp Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, O[illegible]

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The annual reports of the various [illegible] isters are not so far advanced yet as [illegible] this time of year. General Grant has [illegible] report as head of the army, but has not [illegible] that of Secretary of War. If he remains [illegible] War Office he must make one, but it will [illegible] short one. The Secretary of the Navy [illegible] lected the documents he proposes to [illegible] year, and has partially drawn up his report [illegible] will not be so long as that last year. [illegible] Howard has finished his report, and will [illegible] into the hands of the printer in two or three [illegible] Commissioner Rollins began collecting [illegible] his report about the middle of last week, [illegible] absented himself from the office for a day [illegible] to work upon the document. Secretary [illegible] Culloch has received reports from most [illegible] subordinates, and has done some work [illegible] own report. Its features are not yet [illegible] shadowed, but it is known that he will [illegible] same ground about contraction and the [illegible] tion of specie payment as laid down in [illegible] Wayne speech and Boston letter. It is [illegible] stood that his views on resumption are [illegible] by the President, who proposed to treat the [illegible] ter at some length in his annual [illegible] The Postmaster General has begun [illegible] report and will have it ready for the printer [illegible] short time. He will be obliged to show [illegible] expenditures in the South are greatly in excess of [illegible] the receipts. The Secretary of the Interior [illegible] done something on his report, but how far [illegible] progressed is not known.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Union Republican Congressional [illegible] tive Committee have issued an address to the [illegible] ple of the States that are to vote in November, [illegible] the course of which they use the following [illegible] guage: "Since our circular letter of July [illegible] in which we laid before you an account [illegible] stewardship to that date, the cause of [illegible] and liberty has so rapidly advanced [illegible] South, that we now look [illegible] to an early realization of our most [illegible] hopes, and believe that not many days will [illegible] after the next session of Congress before [illegible] truly republican commonwealths will be [illegible] to the Union, and nothing can arrest this [illegible] consummation but the indifference or [illegible] of those great communities which have been [illegible] preservers and protectors of the public [illegible] What motive can mislead Republicans [illegible] lieved in Abraham Lincoln, and who have [illegible] followed the victorious standard of Grant [illegible] Sheridan, to refuse to act with his party [illegible] crisis? Our enemies are not only unable [illegible] from the apostate in the Presidential [illegible] to the perjured and pardoned [illegible] they are absolutely looking to Republicans [illegible] courage them in new treachery and [illegible] The effect upon them of the October [illegible] Pennsylvania and Ohio should admonish [illegible] talize the Republicans of every other State [illegible] when we tell you that every nail [illegible]